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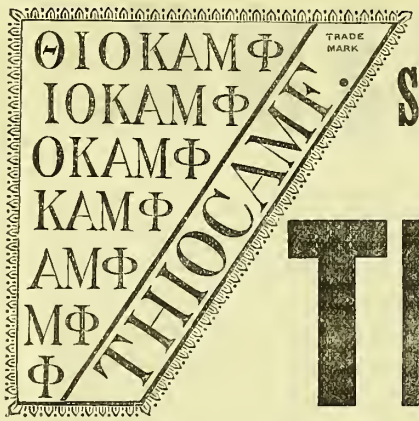

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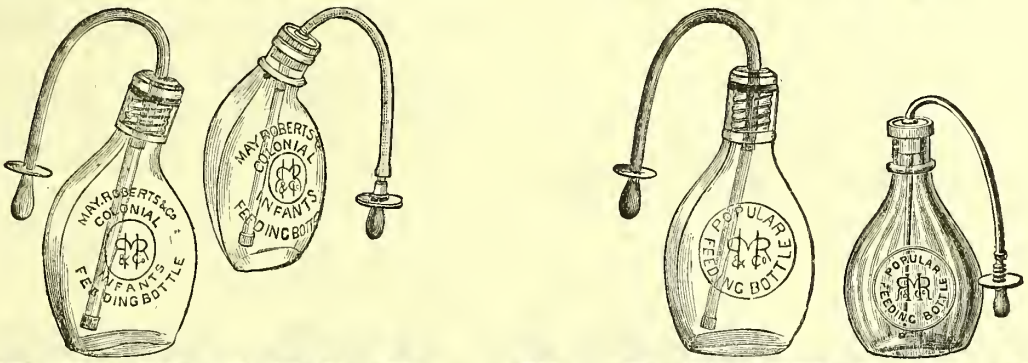

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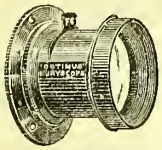

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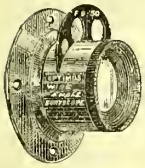

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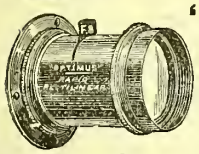

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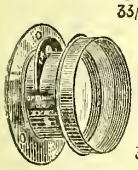

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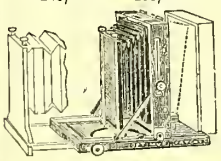

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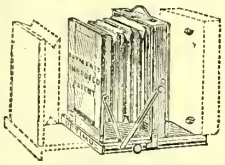

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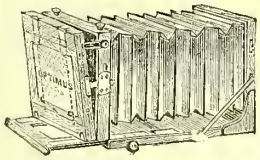

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"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Viking Essence of Beef and the Invalid Turtle Soup among my patients. I have found them meet with universal approbation. I can state from my own experience that the Turtle Soup is the most delicious food I have ever met with for the sick-room; it is easily digested, and generally taken with relish, even when the appetite is most capricious. The Essence of Beef appears to me to be a thoroughly good and nutritious food."

[1]

The whole of the above articles are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession for Invalids. They are of the highest class and guaranteed perfectly pure, those preserved in GLASS being free from all risk of metal contamination, and therefore especially suitable for delicate persons.

These goods are packed in a tasteful and attractive style, and the reduced prices quoted enable our customers to sell at a lower price (and at the same time retain a substantial profit) and supply goods which Consumers will always ask for again.

THE VIKING BRAND IS A GUARANTEE OF STRENGTH & PURITY

ROBINSON'S

LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,
Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University.)
December 15, 1888.

ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.

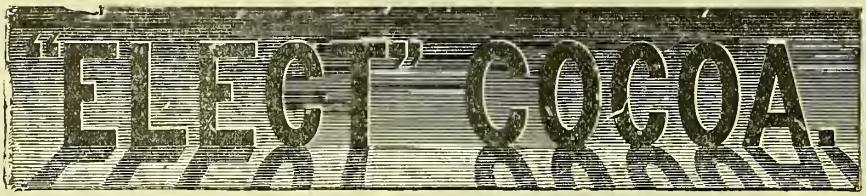
Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

PHARMACEUTICAL SHERRY WINE.

This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon: in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order.

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester

ROWNTREE'S



The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—
"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the *immediate* production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—
"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES.

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MAKERS—

A. MILLAR & CO., Thomas Street, DUBLIN.

Sole Agents for London and District—H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, Brixton S.W.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. WANTED, AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS FOR

THE CHAMPAGNE OF NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

SPARKLING, BRILLIANT, and EFFERVESCING.

Allows a Larger Profit to the Trade than any other Natural Mineral Water.

Testimonials from Royalty, and highly recommended by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession as the Finest Natural Mineral Water known.

GEROLSTEIN COMPANY. Offices—153 Cheapside, LONDON, E.C.

SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC ACID.

A Chemical Compound, containing 72-75 per cent. available concentrated Acid.

Also Hyposulphite of Soda, pure white Sulphate of Alumina, Hydrate and Anhydrous Alumina, Blanc Fixe, Chloride, Nitrate, Sulphide, and Hydrate of Barium.

SOLE AGENTS:—JULIUS HULSEN & CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CAMOMILES FREDK. BOEHM, 4 Cullum St., LONDON, E.C. CAMOMILES

[4]

SEASON 1892.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S, MANCHESTER,

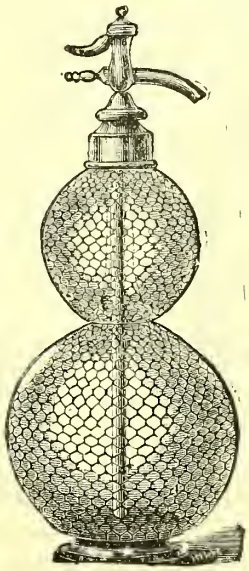
AERATED WATERS and BEVERAGES. Specially prepared for a first-class Family Trade. Chemists who have not hitherto sold these Waters are solicited to apply for Prices and Terms. Trade Lists, sample Counter Bills, and Analytical Reports will be sent on application. JEWSBURY & BROWN Pay Carriage on Waters and Returned Empties.

SYPHONS : SELTZOGENES

SODAWATER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON EC

81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.



PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
5/6	6/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6 each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.

BRAND & CO.'S
PEPTONES
OF
BEEF,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
AND
CHICKEN.

THOS. GUEST & CO.,
City Works, Carruthers St., MANCHESTER.

JUJUBES, LOZENGES, CONFECTIONS,
HOME AND EXPORT.
MANUFACTURERS FOR WHOLESALE DEALERS,
Also for Chemists requiring High-Class Goods at Reasonable Prices.

SEASONABLE ARTICLES.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL. LIME JUICE CORDIALETTE. Both these articles are popular summer beverages, and are put up in suitable bottles attractively finished off.

	CORDIAL.	CORDIALETTE.
Reputed Pints, per dozen ..	4/9 ..	3/9
,, Quarts ,, ..	8/6 ..	6/6
Per Gallon	2/9 ..	1/9

PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE (Filtered Bright).

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Per cwt., 70/- and 77/-.

EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE. Per cwt., 85/-. 8-oz. bottles, 6/9; 16-oz. bottles, 12/- per dozen.

PERSIAN SHERBET (Lemon Kali). Per cwt., 41/- and 45/-.

Prepared under the superintendence of a duly qualified Analytical Chemist.

CHAS SOUTHWELL & CO., Dockhead, LONDON, S.E.

THE
BERKEFELD - NORDTMEYER FILTER.

THE LANCET, September 12, 1891:—"We have put the Berkefeld Filter through many rigid tests; we have not obtained the slightest evidence which would enable us to contest any of the statements made in regard to this filter."

ADVANTAGES.
Rapid, Perfect, and Permanent Filtration.
Easy Cleaning and Sterilization
All Descriptions Supplied.

See Illustrated 4-page Circular, Jan. 30.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., 121 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
LOCAL AGENTS APPOINTED.

"MYRTLE GROVE" TOBACCO

In 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. Packets, and ¼, ½, 1 lb. Tins only.

TADDY & CO., 45 Minories, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.
SNUFF, TOBACCO, AND SEGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Write for List of Specialities.

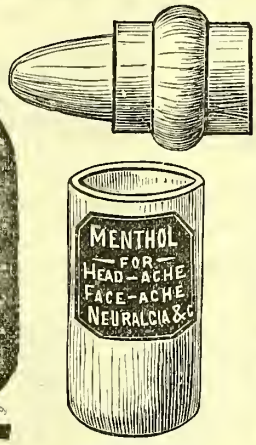
PETER TYRER'S MENTHOL

GOOD VALUE

GOOD VALUE

FIG. A.

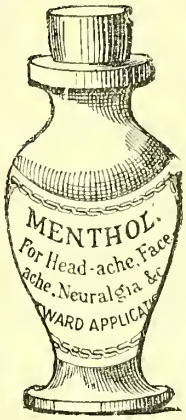
FIG. B.



REVERSIBLE.

5/6

BOTTLE.



VASE.

PEDESTAL.

TYRER'S SPECIAL 1d. BOTTLE at 5/6.

1d. { Assorted, Bottle, Pedestal, and Reversible or Vase. } 6/- gross. | **2**d. { Fig. A., Stained, and Fig. B., Varnished } 12/- gross. | **3**d. { Fig. C., Barrel, Polished Willow, and Fig. F., Draughtsman, Stained and Varnished } 16/- gross

1*d.* and 2*d.* on ½ gross beautiful Show Cards, WITH ELASTIC. [4]

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not CHEQUE, and oblige. All Goods free to Rail or Docks in London, for Cash against Invoice.

SAMPLES OF ANY POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

PETER TYRER, 70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

Also through W. & C. Pantin, Burgoyne & Co., Jos. Travers & Sons, Evans, Sons & Co., Droitwich Salt Co., Geo. Startin, Henderson & Liddell, Hovenden, Newbery, Barclay, Sanger, May Roberts, Hearon Squire, Sutton, Edwards, and all Wholesale Houses.

ONE BY ONE!

PASCALL'S SILVER CACHOUS

BRILLIANTLY POLISHED.

FRAGRANT AROMA.

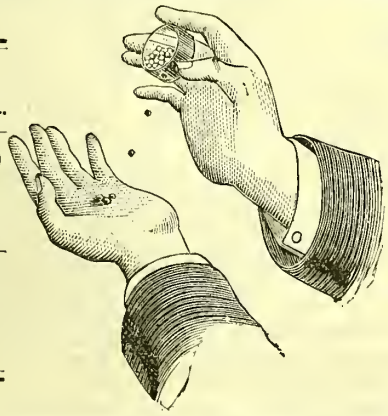
FINEST IN THE MARKET.

IN ROUND PATENT BOXES, MADE TO RELEASE ONE BY ONE.

QUITE NOVEL.

PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS.

In 1 dozen Outer Boxes.



Most Saleable

2/3 per dozen. In 1-lb. Bottles, **3/6** per lb.

Of the usual Wholesale Houses, and of the Manufacturer,

JAS. PASCALL, Blackfriars Rd., **LONDON, S.E.**

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!!

NON-INTOXICATING BEER

Made from MASON'S Original

EXTRACT of HERBS

(REGISTERED.)

Composed of Yarrow, Dandelion, Comfrey, & Horehound,

ENLARGEMENT OF SIZE.

A Sixpenny Bottle makes EIGHT GALLONS of

HERB OR BOTANIC BEER

A NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGE

Full of Body and Flavour, with a Creamy Head like Bottled Ale, the most perfect substitute for Alcoholic Drinks ever discovered, for either Summer or Winter.

BEWARE of mean and fraudulent imitations.

BEWARE of others copying our title.

MASON'S is the original and only genuine.

MASON'S is a Special Compound entirely from Herbs.

NO OTHER EXTRACT MAKES BEER LIKE IT.

Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1/, & 2/ each, with directions.

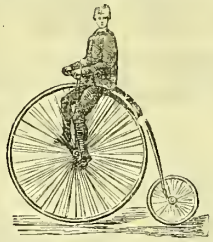
MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Make Temperance Wines in a few minutes.
Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, &c.
These are having a very large sale now, and are extensively advertised.
Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.
Quotations on application.

SOLE INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS: **NEWBALL & MASON,**
Manufacturing Chemists and Botanic Druggists, **NOTTINGHAM.**

13

Bourne's Bicycle Cement.



3*d*. and 6*d*.

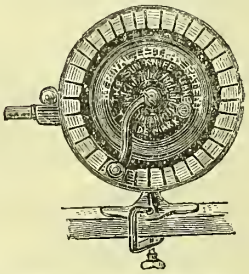
TOILET PAPER.

New and reduced list now ready.

PINE TISSUE.

1*s*. 10*d*. Per dozen Packets. 1*s*. 10*d*.

The "SUN" KNIFE CLEANER.



Please write for particulars.

THE CLUB CYCLE OIL.

Guaranteed not to clog the bearings. In Lacquered Tin Flasks, 6*d*.; also MARTIN'S & STUBB'S Oil in 6*d*. Bottles.

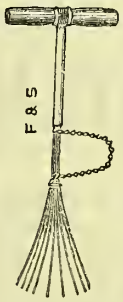
The Magic Fire Lighter

12 Lighters in a neat box. Saleable all the year round. Best Fire Reviver made. Per gross of penny boxes 5/6. All packages free.

Newth's FURNITURE POLISH.

Superior to all other preparations for the purpose. 1/3, 3/3, & 6/6 dozen.

THE 'OUT-YOU-CUM' CORK EXTRACTOR.



It acts like magic. It never fails. It never breaks the bottle. It takes a cork from any size or shaped bottle or jar. It saves temper, time, and trouble.

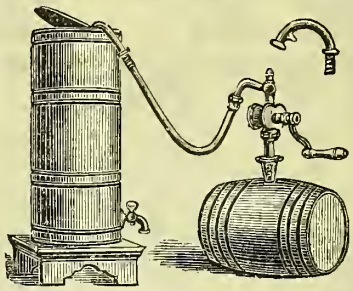
'WASTE NOT' VENT PEG

Churchman's Patent. No. 8539. Lasts a lifetime.

Nickelled. Never fails. Can'not be left out of cask.

Price 8/6 per dozen.

ROTARY HAND OIL PUMP.



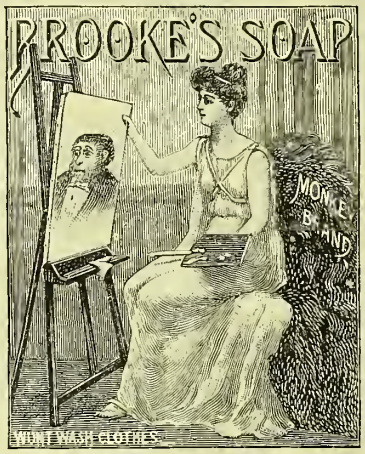
Every Genuine American Gould's Pump bears name and address—SENECA FALLS, N.Y.

THEY ALWAYS GIVE GREAT SATISFACTION.

A boy can pump a barrel of Oil in FOUR minutes.

120, No. 1.—42/ each. 39, No. 2.—49/ each.

Fullest particulars upon application.



Cases of 100 Large Bars	.. ..	25/- net.
Cases of 60 „	.. ..	15/- „
Boxes of 48 Half-bars	.. ..	6/3 „

If any difficulty in obtaining in any part of the world, write Sole London Consignees,

"FORDHAMS, LONDON."

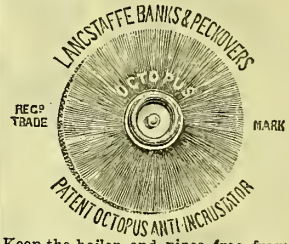
SOMETHING QUITE NEW.

The "Zoo" Bucket and Spade.

Endless amusement for children at the Seaside or in the Garden. The Bucket is filled with sand or earth, which is then turned out, leaving an exact impression of the animal on the top. On pressing the spade on the sand or earth a similar result is obtained.

☞ In the next (the Special Issue) we will quote these Spades and Buckets and 100 other Special Lines. Kindly refer next week to Fordhams' 2 pages.

Octipus Anti-Incrustator.



Keep the boiler and pipes free from "Fur," thus preventing explosion.

PARCHMENT COVERS FOR JARS OR BOTTLES.

All sizes in Stock.

White Mountain Freezers.

The leading Ice Cream Freezer of the World. Nett Prices, free London

1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16 Qts.
5/9	7/6	9/6	11/	14/	17/6	23/	29/	36/ ea.

And most others in Stock.

IT OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS.

CHEAPEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST, SUREST.

The best Trap ever put upon the market. 8/6 per dozen.

The "Daisy" Fly Killer.

Neat, Clean, & Ornamental.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says—"I can preach with comfort on a summer day if the 'Daisy Fly Trap' is in my Church."

Price per dozen 3/6.

W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED), LONDON, N.

Telephone Number, 1852. Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.

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Barnett & Foster
Chemists' Aerated Waters Association
Ellis & Son (Ruthin) [son
Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson
Franz Joseph Co.
Gerolstein
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Idris & Co.
Ingram & Royle
Jewsbury & Brown
Johannis Spring (Lim.
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
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Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
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Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.
Lennon, B. G., & Co. [(N.Z.)
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Murdoch, John, & Co.
Peake, Allen & Co.
Proeger, Taylor & Co.
Roberts (Paris, &c.)
Rooke, Tompsitt & Co.) Melbourne)
Sharland & Co.
Soul, W. H., & Co.

ACETIC ACID
Fuerst Bros.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Morris & Callard (Salts)

ALKALOIDS
Howarde & Sons (Cinchona)
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

ALMANACKS
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Silverlock, H.
Townsend, J.

AMMONIA
May & Baker (Lim.)
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

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Perken, Son & Rayment
Pothe, H., & Co.
Wedgwood & Sons (Mortars)

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Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

BANDAGES
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Robinson & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.

BATH GLOVES
Pattieon, G.

BEESWAX
Boehm, F.
Bowdlear W. H., & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

BISMUTH PREP.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Symes & Co. Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons

BICARB. SODA
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)
Howarde & Sons
Jancke, W.
May & Baker (Lim.)

BOOKS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Remington's Pharmacy)
Hargreaves, Dr., M.D.
Herschell, Dr. | Muter, Dr.
Watts' Dictionary (Longmans)

BORAX
Howarde & Sons
Mack'e Staron
Mear & Green

BOTTLES
Aire & Calder Bottle Co. (Lim.)
Barnett & Foster
Barrett, R. H.
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Bush, H. W., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnsen & Jörgensen
Kilner Bros.
Lynch, T., & Co. (Toilet)
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Poths, H., & Co.
Shirley, A. W.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Toogood, W.
"W. Brand Bottles"
Vouldon, E.

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Parmenter, I. W., & Co (Lim.)
Robinson & Sons

BUNSEN BURNERS
Berend & Co.

BRUSHES
Evans, Sons & Co.
Kent, G. B., & Son

BUTTER COLR, &c.
Boulton, J. & Co. (Lim.)
Hatrick & Co. (Lim.)
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

CALENDARS
Hildesheimer & Faulkner

CAMPHOR
Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
Keene & Ashwell (Homœopathic)
May & Baker (Lim.)
Morrison, J., & Co.

CAPSULES
Denoual, J. (Medicinal)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hatrick & Co. (Lim.)
Hooper, B., & Co.
Macon, C. E., & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Robertson, J., & Co.

CSCRA SAGRADA
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co. | Moss, J., & Co

CASTOR OIL
Allen & Hanbury [Fuerst Bros
Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)
Greeff, R. W., & Co.

CATALOGUE
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newbery, F., & Son
Sanger & Sons'

CHECK TILLS
Patent Voucher Check Till Co. (Lim.)

CHEMICALS
Boehm, F.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Bramwell, E., & Son
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)
Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson
Fuerst Bros.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son [Clarke
Hodgkinsons, Treacher &
Howarde & Sons (Pharm.)
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorenz, H.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Morris & Callard Moss & Co.
Reade Bros. & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

CHEST PROTCTRS
Hockin, Wileon & Co.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newbery, F., & Sons
Pattieon, G. | Solport Bros.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co.

CHLORODYNE
Davenport (Browne's
Towle, A. P. & Son

CHLRIDE OF LIME
Government Sanitary Co.
National Chemical Co.

CITRIC ACID
Hassall & Co. (Phospho)

CHLOROFORM, &c.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Son
Salamon & Co. (Lim.)
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann. A. & H

COCAINE-HYDRO.
Howards & Sons

COCA WINE
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

COCOA & CHOCLTE
Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.
Rowntree & Co.

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs. Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Smith, T. J.
Woolley, Sone & Co.

COFFEE
Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee Essence)

COLPSIBLE TUBES
Betts & Co.

COMP. MEDICINES
Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fnerst Bros.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. A., & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co.
Wyleys (Lim.)

CONCENT. LIQS.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.

CONFECTIONERY
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons
Gnest, T., & Co.
Kerfoot, T. | Pascall, J
Lynch, T., & Co.
Southwell, C., & Co.
Warrick Brothers

CORN CURES
Pattison, G.
Solport Bros.

COTTON WOOL
Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons
Seabury & Johnson [septics
Sedox, Absorbents, and Anti-

CRSHD LINSEED
Graham, W., & Co.
Mumford, S. G.

DENTIFRICES
Barclay & Sons (Lim.) (Kalodont)
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Jewshury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, C., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DISINFECTANTS
Calvert, F. C., and Co.
Ellison, H.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Grindley & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes' Fluid
Mason, C. E., & Co.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Star Chemical Co.

DOG MEDICINES
Spratts Patent (Lim.)

DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons (Limited)
Beaulette Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim)
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hockin Wilson & Co.,
Idris & Co.
Kay Bros. (Lim.)
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Sanger & Sons
Schutze & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tidman & Son
Toogood W.
Wood, Vincent Young, J.

DRUG GRINDERS
Jordan & Co.

DRUG MILLS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

DRUMS
Berger, F.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Martin, Maria (Nun)
Oscar, Moenich & Co.

ELECTRIC APPAR.
Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co.
Orme & Co.

EMBROCATION
Burn, H.
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.

ENEMAS
Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son
Scriven, G.

ENGRAVERS
Barker, W., & Son
Corsan, J. R.

ESSENCES
Beckett, W. | Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cummock, J.
De Carle & Son
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hay, W.
Idris & Co.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cocking & Co. (Japan Peppermint)
Cummock, J.
Dodge & Olcott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Haller, G., & Co.
Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke
May & Baker (Lim.)
Poppelreuter, W.
Robert Frères
Sozio & Andrioli
Schlesingor, L.
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co.
Tombarel Freres
Treatt, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS
Downie B. I. P. Co.
Drysdale, J. W & Co.
Evans, Lescher, & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson [Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil
Vogt G., & Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Anderson & Co.
Barber, G., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACT MEAT
Brand & Co.
Bush's Liquid Beef
Denaeyer's Peptone and Extract of Meat Co. (Lim.)
Idris & Co. | Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim)
Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.)
Wyeth, J., & Brother

FEEDING BOTTLS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Thermo Safe)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S. Son & Thompson
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Toogood, W.

FILTERING
Berkefeld Filter Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Mawson, Swan & Weddell
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FLESH GLOVES
Pattison, G.

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Idris & Co.
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Nestlé, H.
Pure Beef Co.
Spiking & Co.

FLY PAPERS
Tunbridge & Wright
Wilson, S.

FORMULA
Brooks, T.

FRUIT JUICES
De Carle & Son

GINGER ALE
Hay, W. (Essence)
Mills. R. M., & Co.

GLYCERINE
Blyton Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Price's Candle Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Kerfoot, T.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM
Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Levormore, Aug., & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

HAIR PREP.
Anglo-American Drug Co. (Lim.)
Chesebrough Mnfg. Co.
Edwards & Co.
Trusfitt, H. P. (Lim.)

HERB BEER EXTS
Adams, B.
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Payne & Co.
Potter & Clarke

HERBALISTS
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Epps, J., & Co.
Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates

HOSPITALS
London Homœopathic

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

INHALERS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
Spirone, Co., The
Toogood, W.

INK [SEE MARKING INKS]
Bewley & Draper

INSECTICIDES
Keating, T.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Steiner & Co.

INSURANCE
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

KETCHUP
Tyrer, P.

LANOLINE
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co

LARD
Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE
Idris & Co.

LINT
Haynes, G., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Seabury & Johnson

LIQUORICE
"Solazzi"

LITHIA
Fuerst Bros.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Kerfoot, T. Pascall, J.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons, & Shears
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Holroot, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Leete, Edwards & Norman, Ld.
Melin, O.
Chlson. A.
Pontifex & Wood (Lim.)
Werner & Pfleiderer (Kneading and Sifting)

MAGNESIA
Bush, W., Son & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Hill & Sons, A. S.
Kerfoot, T. (Citrate)
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRCT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Drysdale & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Raimes & Co.
Reade Bros. & Co. (Biscuits)
Richardson. John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Wyleys & Co.

MANICURE PREP.
Dr. Paul's

MARKING INKS
Barber. G., & Co. (Crimson)
Bond, John (Crystal Palace) (Ink and Pencils)
Perry & Co. (French)

MEDICINE CHSTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL
A 1 Menthol Depot, A. W. Shirley, Proprietor.
Cocking & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tyrer, P.

MERCURIALS
Fuerst Brothers
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

METH. SPIRITS, &c.
Boord & Son
Burrough, J.
Harvey, J. & W., & Co
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co
Smith, S., & Co.
Warren, A. & J.

METHYLENE
Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.
Newsholme, G. T. W. (Slides)
Perken, Son & Rayment

MILK
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MIXING MCHNRY
Garaner, W.
Werner & Pfleiderer

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

OILS, PAINTS, &c
Fox, W., & Sons

OINTMENT BASES
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chesebrough (Vaseline)
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum Jelly)
Richardson, J., & Co.

OPTICIANS
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Lancastor, J., & Son
Perken, Son & Rayment

OTTO OF ROSE
Fuerst Bros.
Shipkoff & Co.
Treatt, R. C.

PAPAÏN
Dr. Finkler (B. Kühn)

PATENT AGENTS
Horn & Son

PATENT MEDCNS
Anglo-American Drug Co. (Lim.)
Atkinson & Barber (Infant Preserv)
Barclay & Sons (Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Bromley, C.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fenning's (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Guy's Tonic
Hakka Cream (A.P. Bush & Co.)
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Kreat Halviva
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Morison's Ointment
Newbery & Sons
Roberts & Co. (Foreign)
Sequah (Lim.)
Sutton, W., & Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Vogeler, The Charles A., Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)
Zirrizmah

PEPSINE, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Newbery, F. & Sons (Ingluvin)
Richards, J. M.
Stern, G. & G.
Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)
Wyleys (Lim.)

PEPPERMINT OIL
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bayley & Co.
Beaulette Co.
Blondeau & Cie,
Boehm, F.
Brooks, T. (Solid Perfume)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W., & Co.
Cavallier Frères
Chesebrough Manufcturing Co
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Giraud Fils
Greensill, T. S., & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Mulhens, F.
Newbery & Sons (Berdoss)
Ottinger, E.
Pears' Soap
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Robert Frères
Rosmarine Manufg. Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Shirley, A. W.
Sozio & Andrioli
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tidman & Son
Tombarel Freres
Treatt, R. C.
Trusfitt, H. P. (Lim.)
Warrick Brothers
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

PEROX. OF HYDR
Robbins & Co.

PETROLEUM
Allen & Hanburys
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Dee Oil Co. (Lim.)
Fuerst Bros. (Jelly)
Grindley & Co. (Jelly)
Haller, G., & Co.
Hatrick & Co. (Ld.) (Lucilline)
Snowdon, Sons & Co. (Jelly)

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Battley & Watts
Berger, F. | Boehm, F.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sonne
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaing & Co.
Delacre, Ch., & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Ferris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Giles Schacht & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Howards & Sons
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co
Keith & Co. (Conc. Tinctures)
Kingsford & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Largen, G. W.
Learmount, W. D. ("Neptulina")
May & Baker (Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Lim.)
Potter & Clarke
Rankin & Borland
Richardson, John, & Co. Leicester), Lim.
Ricqles & Co. | Roberts & Co
Smith & Sons
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wride Bros.
Wyleys & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Blackfriars Photographic Co.
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Fallowfield, J.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Griffiths, W., & Co. (Lim.)
Boughton, G., & Sons
Howards & Son (Chemicals
Lancaster, J., & Son
Orme, J., & Co.
Perken, Son & Rayment
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred & Sons
Zimmerman & Co.

PILL MACHINES
Niblett, G. W.
Pindar, J. W.
Toogood, W. (Coater)
Werner and Pfleiderer

PILLS (Coated, &c.)
Allen & Hanburys
Anderston Apothecaries' Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Eade's Gout Pills
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son | Holloway's
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Morison's
Newbery & Sons
Richardson, J., & Co.
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. R & Co (Coated)
Wyleye & Co.

PLASTERS
Evans, Sons and Co.
Johnson and Johnson
St. Dalmas, A.
Seabury and Johnson

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.
Keith, B., and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

POLISHING
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Easy and Co.
Flesher, Raybould & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)
Oakey, John, and Sons
Pyn-ka Syndicate (Lim.)

PORCELAIN GOODS
Toogood, (E.c. Pots, regist.)

POULTRY FOOD
Spratt's Patent (Lim.)

PRINTING
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland and Co.
Silverlock, H. | Townsend,

PUMILINE
Stern, G. and G.

QUININE SALTS
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Greeff, R. W., and Co.
Howards and Sons
Zimmermann A. & M.

RENNET
Clements, S. G., and Co.
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Greeff, R. W., and Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Warren, A. & J. (Irish Vells)

RESPIRATORS
Newbery, F., & Sons
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)

SACCHARIN
Allen and Hanburys
Burroughs Bros.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

SALICIN
Macfarlan and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

SCHOOLS, &c.
City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Lim.)
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homœopathic and Medical School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Northern School of Pharmacy
Sheffield School of Pharmacy
South London School of Pharmacy (Lim.)
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

SALICYLIC ACID
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Zimmermann, A. and M.

SALT
Stern, G. and G. (Popsalia)

SAUCES, PICKLES
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Mason, G., and Co. (Lim.)
Tyrer, P.

SEEDS
Potter & Clarke

SELTZOGENES
Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
British Syphon Co.
Evans, Sons and Co
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)
Goraut, E., & Co.
Lynch and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Thessier, E.

SHAVING
Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis)
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesis)

SHEEP DIP
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Hatrick & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.

SHOP FITTERS
Bowling and Govier
Bygrave, J. and W.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Natali, E.
Poths, H., and Co.
Treble, G., and Co.

SOAP
Ayrton and Saunders
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)
Bayley and Co.
Blondeau and Co. (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., and Co.
Cook, E., and Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mulhens, F.
Pears' Soap
Price, Napoleon, & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

SPECTACLES
Botwright and Grey
Darton, F. and Co.
Perken, Son and Raymont

SPONGES
Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz
Evans, Sons and Co.
Lawson, M. L.
Peterson, M., and Co.

STAMPS (RUBBER)
Berkley, J.
Hickisson, J.
Pollard, A. W.

STARCH
Chancellor & Co. (Mack's Double)
Critchley (Gloss)

STOPPERS
Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett and Foster
Melin, C.
Stipendum Stopper Co.

STOVES
Clark, S., and Co. Lim.)

SUGAR
Fletcher, Fletcher and Stevenson
Gibson, R., and Sons

SUGAR OF MILK
Burroughs Bros.

SULFONAL
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Greeff, R. W., and Co.
May and Baker (Limited)

SURGICAL
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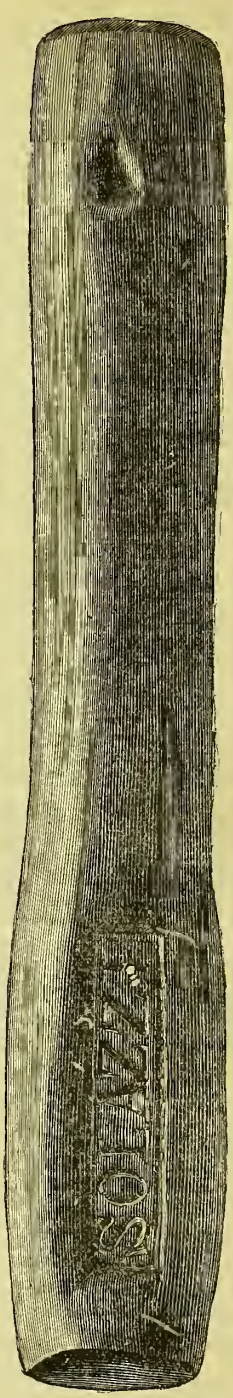

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The Chemist and Druggist SUPPLEMENT

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Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

A Copy of the SUPPLEMENT for July 30, 1892, will be sent to

11,000 CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS IN BUSINESS;

WILL BE GIVEN TO

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ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than **5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings,** for insertion in the current week's issue.

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5.—**SURREY.**—Market town; Retail and Dispensing; returns £600; net profit £250; good house and garden; price £450.

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3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FIRST-CLASS House and Shop to Let, admirably suitable for Chemist; central; no opposition; new, lofty, convenient, sanitary; 5 bedrooms, with 3 wardrobes, kitchen with range, gas, water, and al other conveniences; rent £40. Apply, 152 North Street, Wolverhampton.

NO. 137 BURY NEW ROAD.—Splendid corner shop, suit a Chemist, with two new plate-glass windows; fifteen minutes' walk from Exchange; private entrance; immediate possession; rent only £32; key next door. Thomas Lees & Sons, 26 Victoria Street, Manchester.

PARTNERSHIPS.

WANTED, in good growing Wholesale Drug and Essence trade in the country, an active Partner with at least £1 000, with view to ultimate purchase; must be a competent Traveller; principals only. Apply, "Opal," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

MUST BE SOLD.—The Fittings, Counter, Drawers, Cases, Bottles, &c. of an old-established Chemist's. 38 Great Hermitage Street, Wapping, E.

HANDSOME Mahogany Fittings for Chemist's shop—Drawers 20 feet long, Glass Knobs and Labels, Dispensing-screen, Cases with plate-glass centre, Veneered Shelves and Pillars with plate glass, solid Mahogany Counter, Cornice, &c. (all nearly as good as new), Jars, Bottles Window Carboys, &c.; no reasonable offer refused; must clear. Apply, N. M., 113 High Street, West Bromwich.

SPECIE-JAR (Maw's), Royal arms, 27 in., with ebonised stand, cost 6 guineas, good as new, 95s.; swan-neck carboys, 1 8-gal., 2 6-gal., ebonised stands and rollers, worth £15, for £11; pair show-stands (Maw's Fig. 2), cost 7 guineas, with 1 Fig. 3, cost 30s., £6 all; bont-glass case (like Fig. A88 in Maw's old book, but 45 ft. shelving in upper cupboards), £14; nest 14 ft. long, containing 174 drawers, with shelving and cornice over, £15; counters, desk, marble mortar, French scales, and other lots, all great bargains, as they are in very good condition, many having only been in use two or three years; a substantial reduction to anyone taking all or a great part. 529 Battersea Park Road.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

APPRENTICE.—Mr. George R. Tharratt, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 55 Myrtle Street, Liverpool, has a vacancy for a gentlemanly, well-educated youth as above; business good-class Dispensing and Retail; references if desired.

APPRENTICE.—Vacancy occurs in a good-class Pharmacy, 30 miles from town, for a gentlemanly youth, where, in addition to learning Chemistry, he can also learn Dentistry; reference to former pupils; good home; time for recreation, &c. Address, "Amantii," c/o Messrs. Hill & Son, Wholesale Chemists, Southwark Street, London.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

INVOICE Clerk; must be quick at figures and a good penman. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted immediately. Full particulars to Gatward & Wright, The Medical Hall, Yeovil.

WANTED, Locum, for 10 days or a fortnight, last week August. References and terms, G., c/o Hardy & Co., 10 Fulham Road, S.W.

QUALIFIED Assistants wanted; state age, salary, experience, and full particulars. W. Proctor, 7 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant for the Retail counter (outdoors). Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, 120 North End, Croydon.

A JUNIOR Assistant for August and September; indoors. Apply, with particulars, to "Suburbs," c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, E.C.

TRAVELLER; a thorough knowledge of the Drug, Sundries, and Patent Medicine business indispensable. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

JUNIOR Assistant; Light Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to C. R. Sharman, 2 New Road, Gravesend.

WANTED, a Manager; he must be qualified and acquainted with the Welsh language. Apply, W. L. Pratt, Pontnewynydd, near Pontypool.

ASSISTANT (indoors), at once. Apply, enclosing photo (returned), stating salary and full particulars, Coleman, Worcester Street, Wolverhampton.

ASSISTANT wanted, for Liverpool; tall, gentlemanly, married; aged from 25 to 30. Apply, by note, to Wood, "Hillside," Storeton Road, Birkenhead.

ASSISTANT wanted for good Dispensing trade; Minor qualification; aged about 30. Apply, with references, &c., X. Y. Z., 61 Northgate Street, Chester.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted at once in good-class Dispensing business. State full particulars, and enclose photo, to John Mortimer, 30 The Mall, Clifton.

WANTED, Assistant for Retail; must be qualified, good salesman, and have a knowledge of an Agricultural trade. B. Newham, Chemist, King Street, Sheffield.

MANAGER for small country Branch. Apply, with full particulars, to J. Jinks, Ironbridge, Salop. Applications not promptly answered respectfully declined.

QUALIFIED Assistant, about 24; comfortable home; hours 8 to 8, no Sunday work; one willing to assist in postal duties preferred. Wright, Chemist, Olney.

DISPENSER wanted in a West-end Establishment: must write a good hand. Apply, "Pharmacy," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a young, energetic Manager, a good all-round man: salary £100, outdoor, with increase if he is up to the mark. Apply, 61 Stroud Green Road, London, N.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant; he must be an accurate dispenser and a good counterman. Apply, stating terms and experience, to W. W. Southall, Bull Street, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT (Minor qualification), aged about 24, for general Retail: hours 8.30 to 8 P.M. Apply, with usual particulars, and photo (to be returned), C. A. George, 70 Fargate, Sheffield.

A SMART Assistant for brisk business; one willing to travel; comfortable home and every consideration to good man; apply personally. Portway & Co., 225 Jamaica Road, S.E.

A JUNIOR Assistant in a Light Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, salary, and references, also photo (to be returned), to W. L. Bridgman, St. Mary Church Torquay.

IMMEDIATELY.—Junior or Improver, for season. State salary required (outdoors), enclosing photo and full particulars, to Wilson's Pharmacy, 97 Strand Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.

WANTED, Manager for Branch; one used to stores; good Prescriber and Tooth-extractor; qualified; at once. Apply, Goodall's Drug Stores, Dispensing Chemists, High Street, Mexboro'.

WANTED, an indoor Assistant or Junior: aged not less than 23; height not less than 5 ft. 6 in.; not qualified; time allowed for study if required. Wyborn, 32 Marine Parade, Brighton.

QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors), about 25; good references. Apply, giving full particulars, salary required, &c. (carte if possible, to be returned), to Bunker, 135 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.

WANTED, a Manager (qualified), to take sole charge of Business in northern suburb of London; to live on premises; married man preferred. Apply, J. B., Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street.

REQUIRED, a competent Junior, about 22, either qualified or not, reading for examination; good appearance, address, and general aptitude essential. W. V. Wright, Broadway, Hammersmith.

A QUALIFIED man as Assistant in Light Retail; aged between 50 and 60; permanency; comfortable home; hours and duties light. Apply, stating lowest salary, to J. J., 52 York Road, Battersea, S.W.

THREE Months at the Seaside.—Wanted, a competent Assistant for good-class Retail and Dispensing business, to begin at once. Please state salary required (outdoors). Hornby, Pier Pharmacy, Lowestoft.

DISPENSING only.—Assistant, with Minor qualification; outdoors; salary £9 per month: state age, height, full particulars of previous engagements, and enclose photo. S. Wand, Chemist, Haymarket, Leicester.

QUALIFIED (outdoor) Assistant required, possessing knowledge of Homœopathy. State age, salary required, also references, to "Pharmacist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, for Sheffield, a qualified Assistant to manage brisk Retail business; no Sunday or night duty; weekly half-holiday. Address, stating age and salary required (outdoors), to Boots (Limited), Nottingham.

WANTED, at once, good Junior; 3 assistants and apprentice kept; hours of business light. Enclose full particulars as to experience, salary required, with C.D.V., if possible, to Messrs. Baker & Wright, Chelmsford.

QUALIFIED energetic Assistant, for about 12 months, aged not over 26, for light retail, with P.O. attached; salary and commission. Photo, with full particulars, to W. P., c/o Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.C.

IMPROVER or Junior in a Dispensing and General Retail business; time allowed for study if wished; 1 other kept. Apply, with carte (to be returned), "Antipyrin," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant (outdoors), to manage a first-class Retail business conducted on the Store system; no Sunday duty. Applicants will please say age, height, references, and enclose carte, to Hicks & Co. (Limited), Cardiff.

WANTED, immediately, Manager for a mixed country business; must be energetic and pushing; short hours (indoors); no Sunday duty. Write, stating salary required, qualification, age, giving references, &c., to Chifney, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

EXPERIENCED Assistant to manage Branch, or as Partner; dental qualification desirable; must have good address, and be used to good class trade. Full particulars to S. J., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, by a firm of Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists in the North, a man who thoroughly understands the manufacture and filling of Gelatine Capsules, &c. Apply, 64/70, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AT once, Junior; indoors; about 22; principally for Dispensing Counter (branch N.W.); one seeking permanency preferred. Apply, stating experience and usual particulars, to "Cash," Chemist, Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 White Cross Street, E.C.

AT once, an Assistant (indoor) of good address who wants good Counter Practice with Prescribing and Dispensing; would suit a newly qualified man requiring experience. Apply personally, or if by letter enclose carte. Cooper, Chemist, Balham.

SOUTH COAST.—For a month or six weeks from August 2nd, wanted, a Junior or Improver; short hours, no night duty; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars as to salary, &c., 108/7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN Assistant; General, Retail, and Dispensing business; 1 other kept; abstainer preferred; good references indispensable; liberal and progressive salary. Apply, with full particulars, "Chemicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY, qualified Assistant, capable of taking partial management; aged about 30; must have good references. Apply personally, or by letter, stating salary required (in or out doors) and other particulars, to W., 237 Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, N.

IMMEDIATELY (for Ostend).—M. A. de Cock, Pharmacie Centrale, 16 Rue des Sœurs Blanches, Ostend, is in immediate want of an Assistant, with a knowledge of English and German, and (preferably) with some acquaintance with French; send photo. Address as above.

ASSISTANT; abstainer; indoors; about the 29th; aged about 21; hours 8 till 10, and alternate Sunday evenings; no time can be spared except the usual afternoon weekly. Apply personally, or enclosing carte, to Mr. Taplin, 91 Hampstead Road, London, N.W. One only kept.

WANTED at once, smart, active Counterman for brisk Retail; must be qualified and have good general knowledge of the business; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday trade; outdoors; salary £2 weekly. Apply, enclosing photo, to Hodder & Co., Broad Street, Bristol.

EARLY in August, an Assistant, indoors (2 kept), for good Country Retail and Dispensing business; no night or Sunday duty; half-day off weekly; one with knowledge of Welsh preferred: good salary to suitable man Apply, with usual particulars, to J. W. Richards, Chemist, Llwynypia, Glam.

QUALIFIED Assistant, for South London: actual working hours (exclusive of time for meals) about 62 hours per week; quick cash trade; state age, height, salary required (outdoors), and all necessary particulars; carte would be advantageous. C. R., Messrs. A. & F. Pears, 71 New Oxford Street, W.C.

WANTED, an Assistant, married or single, Minor qualification, to manage a Branch in a good neighbourhood, or with view to purchase; good references indispensable; Extractor preferred: permanent situation for suitable person. Apply, at once, by letter or personally, to T. Fore, 20 Market Street, Birkenhead.

TO STUDENTS.—Board and lodging (dinner on Sunday only) offered in exchange for taking charge of business three nights weekly, and alternate Sundays; 'buses pass the door for Wills', trains from end of road to Bloomsbury; state age, references, &c. Mallinson, Chemist, 78 East Road, City Road, London.

DISPENSER wanted, for the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor; he must hold the Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, and be unmarried; salary £60, with board and residence. Applications, in candidates' own handwriting, stating age, with testimonials, to be sent in at once, to the Secretary, 34 Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

AN opening occurs in London for a capable Assistant of good address and appearance, to fill a responsible position; preference will be given to one seeking a permanency. Applicants must please apply by letter, giving the fullest particulars as to age, experience, and qualification, and with photo if possible, to X. Y. Z., c/o Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

F. ROSSITER (11 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea) requires an Assistant, about 24 (indoors), accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, 84 Baker Street, Portman Square, London, W.

JUNIOR Assistant, with Country experience preferred; about 20; one just completed his apprenticeship not objected to. Apply, stating age, height, reference, salary required, enclosing photo, to "Revilo," c/o Davy, Yates & Routledge, 64 Park Street, Southwark, London.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, just out of his time, and who knows something of Dispensing and the general routine of a mixed country business; abstainer; comfortable home; time for study; healthy locality. Apply to Johnson Orlipp, Reepham, Norfolk, stating salary, and enclosing photo and references

MR. STAMP, Hampstead, N.W., has a vacancy for a qualified Assistant accustomed to first-class trade; comfortable home, easy hours, and good salary; a suitable man of quiet habits desiring a permanency would find this a desirable situation. Apply, personally or by letter, enclosing (if possible) photo, which will be returned.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once in good Dispensing business; permanent situation with progressive salary (commencing at £50) to good man; Sunday duty (alternate) from 6 P.M.; half-day off once a week from 3 P.M.; all Bank Holidays or equivalent Address, 12/14, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, good Junior (indoors), about 20, accustomed to a Dispensing and Prescribing business of steady habits; time for study; personal application preferred; if not, enclose photo, stating age, salary, &c. Also, immediately, qualified man (indoors); 23; able to Prescribe and Extract; state salary. Apply, Harwood, 63 New Road, Woolwich.

AT ONCE—Smart outdoor Junior, of good address (seeking permanency), for Retail, Dispensing and Photographic business (or Branch, as necessary); must be well recommended as being industrious, obliging, and trustworthy; Tooth-extractor, Prescriber, and pushing Salesman required. State age, height, experience, salary, &c. (enclosing photo and references), to "Red Cross Pharmacy," 73 Freeman Street, Grimsby. Also out door Apprentice wanted; no premium.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

PART-TIME; aged 23½. B. Seldown, Hamilton Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

JUNIOR; 6½ years' splendid experience. S. C. J Hadfield, Church Street, Glossop.

LOCUM-TENENS; aged 33; abstainer. "Veritas," 3 Woburn Place, Russell Place, W.

AS Improver; 4 years' experience. G. H. Vernon, c/o J. B. Broadbent, Honley, Huddersfield.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged; aged 25. "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

AS Locum-Tenens, or Manager in Country Business. J. B., 35 Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W.

EVENING Dispenser or Assistant: South London; 22. "Student," 156 Clapham Road, S.W.

LOCUM; aged 23½; over 8 years' experience. F. H. Slynn, 116 Abbey Street, Nuneaton.

TRAVELLER, aged 32; experienced Drugs and Sundries. "Statim," 96 Somers Road, Southsea.

JUNIOR or Assistant; outdoors; aged 25; experienced. "Student," 17 Ramsden Terrace, Leeds.

JUNIOR; Liverpool; aged 21; first-class experience Lee, 83 Queen's Road, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT; aged 23; disengaged; good references. W., 18 Lake Terrace, Hunslet Moor, Leeds

ASSISTANT Dispenser; experienced; time for study; Bookkeeper. Pharmacy, 210 Burdett Road, Bow.

LOCUM-TENENS for holidays; qualified; experienced; references. "Chemist," 8 Osmaston Road, Derby.

JUNIOR; 5 ft. 3 in.; disengaged July 30; in or out doors. "Antipyrin," 4 Derby Road, West Croydon.

LOCUM-TENENS, or permanent Branch Manager; registered. "Æsculap," 32 Laurel Grove, Penge.

LOCUM-TENENS; registered; London preferred. H. Poole, 6 Castlewood Road, Stamford Hill, N.

OUTDOORS; qualified; 5 ft. 8 in.; gentlemanly; good references. "Martin," Post Office, Burford, Oxon

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; long experience; disengaged July 18. "Chemist," 8 Church Street, Salisbury.

LOCUM; Minor; Extractor; abstainer; highest references. "Industry," 67 Broadway, Chesham, Bucks.

MANAGER; aged 27; married; excellent references. Hughes, Chemist, Cross Street Holywell, Wales.

AS Assistant; aged 25; height 5 ft. 8 in.; disengaged; highest references. England, Belvoir Road, Bristol.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 7 years' experience; disengaged end of August. "Minor," 15 Charles Street, Bath.

AS Traveller (Town); thoroughly conversant with Patents, Sundries, &c. C. W., 105 Loughborough Road, S.W.

TEMPORARY, during absence; Ph Chemist; elderly; moderate; country. "Lex," 44 Iffley Road, Hammersmith.

TWO or three evenings a week after 7; Chemist or Surgeon; qualified. "Major," 3 Wyndham Street, Marylebone W.

JUNIOR (20); 5 years' experience; disengaged; indoors; 5 ft. 10 in.; abstainer. D., 19 Dynevor Street, Treorky, Pontypridd.

MANAGER or Dispenser; registered; permanency. 1C2/21, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 13 years' experience of the trade in general; aged 27. "Cortex," 3 Gilistan Terrace Mount Pleasant, Dublin.

ASSISTANT; aged 26; Prescriber and Dispenser, good general experience; references. Galt, 31 Seamer Road, Scarboro'.

TEMPORARY Dispenser or Assistant; experienced; disengaged for August. W. M., 36 Gloucester Gardens, Paddington, W.

JUNIOR (20½); Light Retail and Dispensing; good references; disengaged 13th August. W. L., 63 Sankey Street, Warrington.

ASSISTANT; aged 26; Major qualification; good experience; references; disengaged. "Chemist," Morfa-Bach, Kidwelly.

AS Junior in a good Retail and Dispensing business; 6 years' experience; height 5 ft. 8 in.; disengaged. H. Roberts, 298 Glanadda, Bangor.

BY Surgical and Mechanical Dentist; aged 30; good Articulator; sober character; salary 35s. to 40s. "Dentist," 11 William Street, Reading.

WANTED, Part-time situation, while reading for Major; near College of Pharmacy preferred; abstainer. Chemist 72 Victoria Street, Blackburn.

AS Manager (with view to succession); qualified; experienced. Address, "Iridis," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM-TENENS; Hall qualification; town and country experience; outdoors or otherwise; aged 30. "Hydrastia," 43 Trinity Square, London S.E.

ASSISTANT, with experience of Laboratory and Buying departments in Wholesale Drug trade; 25 to 30. By letter to A. C., 66 Dresden Road Hornsey Lane, N.

ASSISTANT or Senior; aged 28; 12 years' experience; married; unqualified; first-class references. "Myrrh," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DISPENSING Assistant to Chemist or Surgeon; disengaged till 2 P.M. and after 5 P.M.; highest references; 14 years' experience. Apply, C., 98 Landmere Road, Clapham, S.W.

WAREHOUSEMAN or Manager for Wholesale; 17 years in present employ; all round experience. 1C3/25, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, engagement as Manager, Locum-Tenens, or Assistant; Qualified; experienced; good references. "Kola," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Advertiser desires re-engagement in responsible position in a good house; aged 32; disengaged; can make and fill gelatine capsules. "Alpha," 24 Stonegate, York.

LOCUM-TENENS during absence, &c.; country or seaside preferred; qualified; experienced; steady and reliable; highest references. "Extractor," Grove Place, Englefield-Green, Surrey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

ASSISTANT; 7 years' good experience; aged 23; West of England preferred. "Kino," 15 Palmerston Street, Devonport.

REPRESENTATIVE will be shortly disengaged; Scotch and Irish connections; medicos and trade; satisfactory references. "Scotus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED by Advertiser, qualified, middle-aged, as Manager of branch in Wholesale, or of Retail as Traveller; many years' experience; good references. Apply, J. S., 140 Landcroft Road, Dulwich, S.E.

MAJOR (disengaged) desires engagement, temporary or permanent; good Salesman; first class all-round experience; thoroughly conversant with store trade. J. M., Trevowah Cottage, Patross Road, Brixton Road, S.W

JUNIOR, with Retail and Wholesale experience, requires outdoor situation in Retail, in or west of London; can undertake Laboratory and general work; industrious; abstainer; aged 24; disengaged 23rd; good references. A., 14 St. John's Place, Kew Road, Richmond.

WHOLESALE.—A Swiss, aged 21, who has been apprenticed to a wholesale business in Bale, wishes to find employment in the warehouse or office of a English firm; has a good knowledge of Drugs, and corresponds in German and French; good references R., Holly Lodge, Oressington Park, Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

SALVINE.—The Patent Rights of this well-known and valuable Dentifrice for sale, with all advantages. Townead & Co., Cookridge Street, Leeds.

DENTISTRY.—Lessons given in Crown and Bridge work and all kinds of Mechanical and Operative Dentistry. J. J. Musgrave, St. Mark's, Lincoln. Assisted by a recent graduate from Harvard University, Boston, U.S.A. Vacancy for an apprentice.

DENTISTRY.—Mechanical Dentistry.—All kinds executed with promptitude and despatch; repairs same day; moderate charges; price list free. Wheeler & Co., Manufacturing Dentists, 20 Oomoton Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.

AN old-established house of Wholesale Chemists at Johannesburg, Transvaal, is desirous of taking up the Agency of Manufacturing Chemists who are in a good position to supply, chiefly, Mining Chemicals; references given. Address, A. Barsdorf, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

ELECTION OF EXAMINER.

THE Council of this Society will, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of August, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M., proceed to elect an examiner to conduct the Examination in

PRACTICAL PHARMACY,

to hold Office for One Year (but eligible for re election annually for Four additional years, at the pleasure of the Council).

Candidates should forward their applications to me before the 27th instant, and any additional necessary information will be furnished by me to intending Candidates previous to that date.—By order,

ARTHUR T. FERRALL,
Registrar and Clerk to the Council.

67 Lower Mount St., Dublin,
11th July, 1892.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

STUDENTS! Write to-day for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice how to prepare. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d.; Cæsar Simplified, 1s.; Metric System Simplified, 1s.; How to write an Essay, 3d.; Equations Simplified, 1s.; Student's Herbarium, 100 specimens, 7s. 6d., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hill's Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings.

In the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland.]

In the matter of Charles Johnston, of Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, a Bankrupt.

DUBLIN.—TO PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction (as a going concern), if not previously disposed of by private sale, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Inn's Quay, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon,

The Interest of the Bankrupt and his Assignees (the business has been and is being continued during the Bankruptcy, pending a sale) in the Premises, No. 27 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, held under lease, dated the 25th of March, 1873, for a term of 31 years from the 1st of July, 1872, at the yearly rent of £112 over and above taxes, less landlord's proportion of Poor's Rate and Income Tax, and same being payable quarterly, together with the Goodwill, also the Stock-in-trade, Utensils, and Book Debts, in the said business.

The premises are in the leading thoroughfare in Dublin, being most centrally situated, with necessary storage to carry on a large and lucrative business, and a large Family Trade has been done there, which might be greatly increased. The drawing-room floor is let to a firm of Solicitors at £40 a year. The floor above was recently let at £20 a year, but it is now vacant.

The Stock-in-Trade, Utensils, and Books can be inspected on application to Official Assignee. The former proprietor's books show that for the last seven years the turnover has averaged £2,454 4s. 5d per annum.

Proposals for purchase in one lot will be received by the Official Assignee up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 25th day of July, 1892, and if approved of will be submitted to the Court for confirmation.

Dated 6th day of July, 1892. W. H. S. MONCK, Chief Clerk.

For further particulars, abstract of title, and conditions of sale, apply to
WILLIAM HAYES, Esq. (Creditors' Assignee), Grafton Street, Dublin.
JOHN ARTHUR MACONCHY, Esq. (Official Assignee), Inn's Quay, Dublin.
WILLIAM FINDLATER & CO. (Solicitors for the Assignees), 53 Dame Street, Dublin; or to
BENNETT & SON, Auctioneers, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Offices { 45 DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
74 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON
West-end Branch: 26 PALL MALL, S.W.

Annual Income ... £801,000.
Funds in Hand ... £1,026,000.

Premiums Moderate Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

Applications for Agencies specially invited from Chemists and Druggists in both Town and Country Districts.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"
SUMMER ISSUE, JULY 30TH, 1892.

Now Closing for Press. Copy and Orders for Space should be sent immediately to

THE PUBLISHER, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.

Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co., New-street Square; and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—*July 23, 1892.*

A GREAT SUCCESS!!

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

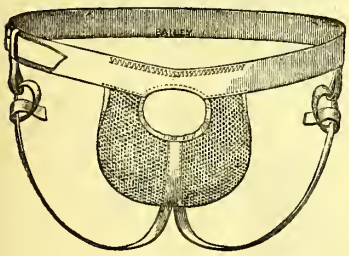


FIG. 1.

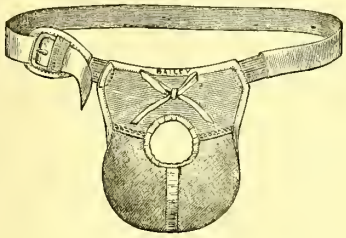


FIG. 2.

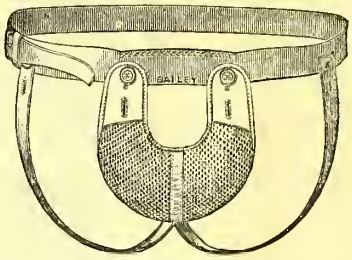


FIG. 3.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, **30/-** USUAL DISCOUNT.

TESTIMONIAL. *The Foregate, WORCESTER.*

GENTLEMEN,—Please repeat our last order for "Suspensory Bandages." We think your idea of arranging the sizes and qualities by the use of numbers and letters a very excellent one, as it is most convenient to the Chemist in ordering, and we find our customers make use of your method. It brings us many repeat orders.

Yours faithfully, ANDERSON & VIRGO.

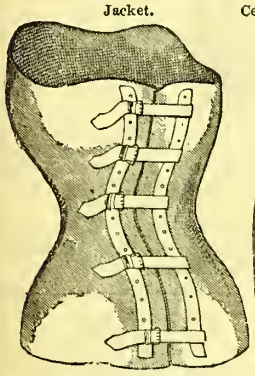
W. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

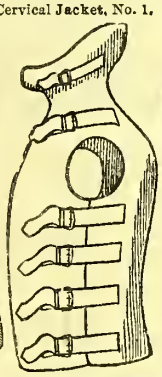
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BAYLEAF LONDON."

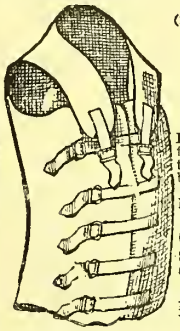
COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH.

Jacket. Cervical Jacket, No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 3.



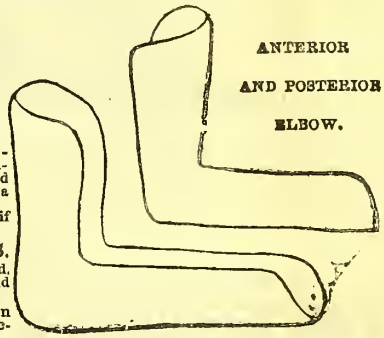




JACKET
(in cases of slight deformity

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT
Circumference at axilla.
" waist.
" hips.
Length from axilla to great trochanter.
In severe angular cases circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case.
In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

CERVICAL JACKETS.
Same measurements required, and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.
Any part of the Jacket can in the process of manufacture be left soft.


ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR ELBOW.

A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams—
"LINT LIVERPOOL."

LINT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
FLAX, & COTTON,
LINTS,
ABSORBENT, AND CARDED
COTTON WOOLS,
ABSORBENT, OPEN WHITE, and GREY
BANDAGES,
SURGEON'S, AND CARBOLIZED
TOW.

THE
LIVERPOOL PATENT LINT CO.,
MARK ST. MILLS,
NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH,
LIVERPOOL.

SPECIAL LINES FOR THE SEASON

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

We offer remarkable value in this line, and can confidently assert that it is not equalled, either in quality or style of packing, by anything before the public.

Bottles to Retail at 6d. .. 4/6 per dozen.
" " 1/- .. 9/- "

ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

Made from the finest fruit flavours, and put up in the same good style as the Raspberry Vinegar.

Bottles to Retail at 6d. .. 4/6 per dozen.
" " 1/- .. 9/- "

The following are the principal flavours:—

DAMSON. PLUM. GREENGAGE. PEAR. LEMON. PINEAPPLE. LIME FRUIT.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR

In Lozenge and Tablet form.

As GARROD'S OVAL LOZENGES.
" " OBLONG TABLETS.
" " SMALL SQUARE TABLETS.

ORDINARY OBLONG TABLETS { from Sulph. Sub. / c. Crem. Tart.

We direct your attention to these, which are made for and supplied to Chemists only. They are not to be confounded with products offered by outside manufacturers, who supply alike the grocer and confectioner.

WE CATER FOR THE DRUG TRADE ALONE.

MAG. CIT. GRAN.

Grade A, " B, " C, " D — Packed in 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb., and 7-lb. bottles; also in bulk for Chemists' own bottling.

The Acids and Chemicals used in the production of these are all guaranteed of best English make.

The qualities supplied, according to the different grades, cannot be excelled.

EFFERVESCING SALINE.

Grade I., Grade II. — Packed in 6 and 12 oz. Cheltenhams.

As in all our preparations, we make quality our first consideration, and Chemists may rely upon having a first-class article supplied.

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

EAGLE LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER.

Standard Products.

GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM (Fairchild).—Glycerinum Pepticum is a pure glycerin solution of the fresh peptic ferments. Though but recently introduced this has already acquired an encouraging amount of support from medical authorities. Its high digestive power is at once apparent when we assert that 12 minims of this Peptic solution will digest 2,000 grains of egg-albumen under proper conditions. Glycerinum Pepticum is guaranteed to be free from alcohol, sugar, and antiseptics (other than glycerin), and will keep well in all climates. Is freely miscible with all fluids or mixtures in which Pepsin is at all allowable. Supplied to the Trade in 4-oz. bottles at 22/- per dozen.

SUGAR-COATED "TABLOIDS."—The favour with which these elegant productions have been received, and their daily-increasing popularity, have induced us to add considerably to the original list. These "Tabloids" should be a part of the stock of every progressive pharmacist. They look well, keep well, sell well, and pay well. Samples of any of the following will be sent with pleasure to any pharmacist on request:—Aloin Co. (Anticonstipation); Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1-10; Cascara Sagrada, 2 gr.; Cascara Comp.; Cathartic Co.; Ferri et Quin. Cit.; Hydrastia Co.; Laxative Vegetable; Iron Quin.; Arsen. Co.; Quinine Bisulph.; Rhei Co.; Peptonic. [New formula.]

MALTO-RICINE.—A solution of the finest castor oil in Kepler Malt Extract; represents 50 per cent. of castor oil. The nauseous and very objectionable taste of the castor oil is well disguised, and even the laxative properties of the oil enhanced in this combination, to which the most fastidious patients, as in the case of women and children, are not found to object. Malto-Ricine is supplied to the Trade in two sizes at 8*s.* 6*d.* and 20*s.* per dozen.

SACCHARIN AND SACCHARIN TABLOIDS.—Saccharin has survived all the violent attacks of the French sugar syndicate, and has won the grateful praise of many thousands of diabetic patients, to whom "sweet" in any other form was fatal. The greatest hindrance to its popularity has been the immense amount of cheap adulterated stuff that has been foisted on the trade as pure saccharin. There is no excuse for the substitution of impure saccharin, when the B. W. & Co. pure "Tabloids" can be retailed in bottles of 100 at 9*d.* One or two tiny "Tabloids" of Saccharin added to a cup of tea, coffee, or cocoa—in lieu of as many lumps of sugar—will impart to it a sweet and delicate flavour. The Saccharin "Tabloids" are now being used on the tables of many distinguished people as a delicacy, in preference to the ordinary tea and coffee sugars, as they do not impair the aroma of the choicest tea or coffee. Tourists and travellers find them eminently useful and convenient. Supplied to the Trade in bottles of 100 and 200 at 7*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.* per dozen.

VALOIDS (EQUIVALENT LIQUID OR FLUID EXTRACTS, OF DEFINITE STANDARD STRENGTH).—Each fluid pound of *valoid* represents the medicinal *value* of 1 lb. of pure drug, inclusive of *alkaloid, resinoid,* or other active principles. The drugs are first assayed, tested, or critically examined, those of inferior quality or deficient in amount of active principles being rejected, and those only employed which are of full standard strength. Our process of cold repercolation completely exhausts the drug of all medicinal properties, and the menstruum employed is such as to hold them permanently in solution and preserve them indefinitely in any climate. Valoids are the *most convenient* and *reliable* form of drug for the preparation of Tinctures, Syrups, Decoctions, Infusions, &c. Upon the labels of the 1-lb. bottles are given formulæ for the immediate manufacture of officinal and other standard preparations; in every case the Valoid may be taken as representing the exact equivalent of the drug. Valoids prepared of all standard drugs.

HYPODERMIC "TABLOIDS."—It is now placed beyond all possible dispute that even the best and most carefully prepared solutions intended for Hypodermic injection generally lose their therapeutic value or, becoming metamorphosed, cause grave inconvenience and physiological disturbances. These disadvantages are entirely avoided by the adoption of the Hypodermic "Tabloids," which are always ready, easily soluble, and possess the fullest physiological activity.

LIST OF HYPODERMIC "TABLOIDS" PREPARED BY BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

Aconitia (Duquesnel)	1/260 and 1/130 gr.
Apomorphia Hydrochlorate	1/10 gr.
Apomorphia Hydrochlorate	1/15 gr.
Atropia Sulphate	1/150, 1/100 and 1/60 gr.
*Caffeine Sodio-Salicylate	½ gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor.	1/6, ½,* and ¼ gr.*
Codeine Phosphate	1/4 gr.
Colchicin	1/100 gr.
*Cornutine Hydrochloride	1/60 gr.
*Curare	1/12 gr.
Digitalin (Nativelles)	1/100 gr.
Ergotinin Citrate	1/200 and 1/100 gr.
Eserine Salicylate	1/100 gr.
Homatropin Hydrochlorate	1/250 gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor.	1/60 and 1/30 gr.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom.	1/100 and 1/75 gr.*
*Hyoscyamin Sulphate (Merck)	1/80 and 1/40 gr.
Morphia Bi-Meconate	1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/3 gr.
Morphia Hydrochlor.	½ gr.
Morphia Sulphate	1/12, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4, 1/3, and 1/2 gr.*
Morphia Sulphate / Atropia Sulphate	1/12 gr. / 1/250 gr.
Morphia Sulphate / Atropia Sulphate	1/8 gr. / 1/200 gr.
Morphia Sulphate / Atropia Sulphate	1/6 gr. / 1/180 gr.
Morphia Sulphate / Atropia Sulphate	1/4 gr. / 1/150 gr.
Morphia Sulphate / Atropia Sulphate	1/3 gr. / 1/120 gr.
Morphia Sulphate / Atropia Sulphate	1/2 gr. / 1/100 gr.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate	1/10, 1/6, 1/3,* and 1/2 gr.*
*Quinine Hydrobrom.	1/2 gr.
*Sclerotinic Acid	½ and 1 gr.
*Sparteine Sulphate	½ gr.
Strychnia Sulphate	1/150, 1/100, and 1/60 gr.
Strophanthin	1/500 gr.

Put up in tubes, each containing 20 "Tabloids," with the exception of those marked with *an asterisk*, which contain 12 "Tabloids," at 12/ per dozen Tubes.

N.B.—These "Tabloids" may be safely employed for ophthalmic purposes; or may be given by the mouth.

TAMPONS, CHARGED VAGINAL (B. W. & CO.).—As suggested by an eminent gynæcologist, for the application of Medicaments to the Cervix Uteri, and for the treatment of Displacements of the Uterus. The Tampons are composed of concentric layers of absorbent wool and antiseptic elastic fibre enclosed in a sublimated antiseptic gauze, with silk cord attached. In the centre of each Tampon is a capsule containing the drug. Advantages:—Facility of introduction and removal; Cleanliness; Exactness; Efficiency; Economy. The following is the list of the Charged Tampons now offered to the Profession:—EUCALYPTINE; IODINE; IODOFORM; IODISED PHENOL; BELLADONNA. Supplied to the Trade at 36/- per dozen.

Charged Vaginal Tampons

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

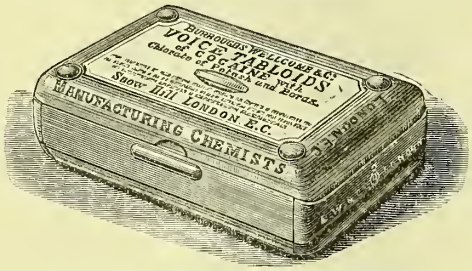
THE "VASELINE" SOAPS

For TOILET, BATH, and NURSERY, are being largely advertised, & command a ready sale on account of their excellence & cheapness.

"VASELINE" SOAP, unscented, each tablet in card case; boxes of 3 dozen tablets.
SUPERFINE ditto, delicately perfumed, card boxes of 3 tablets.
"VASELINE" TAR SOAP, 10 per cent. of tar, card boxes of 6 tablets.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
Proprietors and Sole Makers of the "VASELINE" Preparations.

VOICE "TABLOIDS."



Composed of Cocaine, *Chlorate of Potash, and Borax.*

Impart a clear and silvery tone to the voice. Easily retained in the mouth while singing or speaking. Now used by the leading singers and public speakers throughout the world.

Directions—A single "Tabloid" may be slowly dissolved in the mouth to remove huskiness or hoarseness.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, blue silk labels, 30 and 80 in each, 8*s*. and 16*s*. per dozen. Vinaigrette bottles, 30 in each, 8*s*. 6*d*. per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, E.C.

BEST BLACK INK KNOWN.

DRAPER'S INK

(DICHROIC)

When this Ink is used writing becomes a pleasure.

May be had from all Chemists and Druggists and Stationers.

Can be obtained in London through Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; F. Newbery & Son, Newgate Street; S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street; Avrton & Saunders, Duke Street, Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; John Heywood, Deansgate Street, Manchester; James Hemington, 6 Moor Street, Birmingham; Henry Hodder, Broad Street, Bristol.

In Jars, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

London Depot—HAYDEN & CO., 10 Warwick Sq., E.C.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

BEWLEY & DRAPER (LIM.), DUBLIN

See "Chemist and Druggist," December 15th, 1874.

Benger's Food.

For Infants, Children, and Invalids.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED—HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
HIGHEST AWARD—ADELAIDE, 1887, and MELBOURNE, 1888.

The Lancet describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The London Medical Record says: "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

The British Medical Journal says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The Illustrated Medical News says: "Infants do remarkably well on it. There is certainly a great future before it."

Benger's Food is sold in Tins at 1/6, 2/6, 5/, & 10/, by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859 AS A MONTHLY. SINCE MARCH, 1886, A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE, FINK'S BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALASIA.

Subscription 10*s*. per year, payable in advance, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next to be published, post free to every country in the world. New subscriptions should date from the commencement of any month.

Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade. Single copies 4*d*. each.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED).

SUPPLIED regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.
The Central Association of New Zealand.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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THE SUMMER NUMBER

Of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published next week, and will be delivered to subscribers as nearly as possible at the usual time. It will be an unusually attractive number, and will certainly command as much favourable attention as has been bestowed on its predecessors.

The printing of the issue will occupy nearly the whole of the week, and the very latest date on which we can receive advertisements is Tuesday next. This applies to all advertisements bound up with the journal, including the Exchange Column; but advertisements for the Supplement—that is to say, advertisements of businesses for sale, of situations wanted and open—will be received until the first post on Thursday morning next.

Any advertiser who has delayed until now making arrangements for inserting something in the Summer Issue is requested to favour us with instructions promptly.

Summary.

WE give brief reports of the principal papers read at the Photographic Convention last week.

WE are informed by cablegram of the death of Professor P. W. Bedford, of New York, while attending the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

THE High Court of Edinburgh has reversed the decision of the Court of Session finding the Caledonian Railway Company liable for damage resulting from sugar being poisoned with weed-killer carried by them to Crieff.

THE annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry was held in the Drapers' Hall, London, on Wednesday. The Society is prospering. Professor Emerson-Reynolds delivered an address on coal, peat, and petroleum. We print this pretty fully, with a portrait of the Professor, and comments on his address.

LEGAL cases are unusually numerous and important this week. We refer to several of them in an Editorial note. Cases under the Medicine-stamp Act, Sale of Food and Drugs Act, Trade-marks Act, Apothecaries Act, and others are reported. The incidence of these reports crowds out some Correspondence and Editorial comments.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Allen, G., Henckel, F. W., & Leek, S. J., under the style of C. W. Lucas & Co., New North Road, N., soap and perfume manufacturers; as far as regards S. J. Leek.

Dyson, W. B., & Arkinstall, W., under the style of Dyson & Arkinstall, Gloucester Road Kensington, chemists.

Foley & Fawcett, Forest Hill and elsewhere, physicians, surgeons, and general medical practitioners.

Hardwicke, W. W., & Gurney, Harold, under the style of Hardwicke & Gurney, Harwich and Dovercourt, Essex, physicians and surgeons.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Anderton, Josiah Edward, Halifax, homœopathic chemist.

Donovan, Daniel Wycherley, Hornsey Road, Holloway, surgeon.

Rogers, George P., late New Cross, S.E., surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

Anderton, Josiah Edward, Halifax, homœopathic chemist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Wright, Henry, Cinderford, copperas-maker—discharge suspended for one month ending July 22, 1892.

THE WORLD'S ANNUAL OUTPUT OF COAL is about 485 million tons, obtained as follows, in 1890:—

	Million Tons
British Islands	182
America, U.S. (estimated for 1891)	141
Germany	90
France	28
Belgium	20
Austria	9
Russia (1889)	6
Others	9
	485

ADULTERATED RUBBER.—Amazon rubber-gatherers have discovered a process of mixing dry mandioca flour with the milk of the rubber-tree, after which it is smoked and dried by the usual process.

English News.

Prescribing by Chemists.

At an inquest held at Westminster on Thursday, July 14 regarding the death of Oreste Rinaldi, aged 7 months, the mother deposed that the baby was taken ill, and she went to a chemist, who prescribed for it.

The Coroner (Mr. Troutbeck): Without seeing it?—Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: A most improper thing.

The witness further said that as the baby got worse she went again to the chemist, and subsequently for a doctor; but death took place before a medical man saw the child. In reply to the Coroner witness stated that she was 24, and had had eight children, only two of whom are now alive.

Dr. Clark, of 23 Gerrard Street, stated that death was due to convulsions from chronic meningitis.

The Coroner strongly condemned the practice of chemists prescribing for people at all, to say nothing of those whom they did not see.

A verdict of natural death was returned.

"Waiting for Election Results."

Henry Straka, aged 28, an artist, residing at West Hampstead, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium last week. On Saturday, July 9, he was engaged in sketching the election crowds in Fleet Street. He finished the picture at home on the following day, and gave it the title of "Waiting for Election Results." On the Monday morning he took the picture to the office of an illustrated paper, and when he returned home in the evening expressed his disappointment that the picture was to appear a week later than he expected. Before supper-time he had taken the fatal dose, and Dr. J. Adam Watson said that death was due to the cyanide.

The Wrong Bottles.

At the Kingston-on-Thames County Bench on July 14, Mr. T. H. Hawkes, mineral-water manufacturer, of Thames Ditton, was fined 1*l.* 15*s.* (including costs) for selling a bottle of ginger-beer to which the false name of "Handel & Co. (Limited)" was affixed, and for selling a bottle of aërated water to which the trade-mark of "Nicholson & Sons" was falsely attached. The Mineral Water Bottle Exchange prosecuted.

Persuading the Long Hours' Men.

The proprietors of several establishments in Cardiff having broken faith with the Shop Assistants' Association by keeping open their places of business beyond the recognised hours, the matter has been brought before the Cardiff Trades Council, who have issued an appeal to all trade-unionists to show their strong disapproval of such "unjust and iniquitous opposition" by not purchasing any article from such establishments.

Police Cases.

George Clapshaw, in the employment of Messrs. Wood & Bedford, chemical-manufacturers, Leeds, has gone to prison for four months for stealing 30*l.* which he had fetched from the bank to pay wages with.

Martha King (36), wife of a fish-hawker at Huddersfield, has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to poison her child, aged 11, by trying to make her drink carbolic acid for tea. The mother was said to be drunk at the time, but she denies the charge.

William Matthews, chemist, Siddall's Road, Derby, went to the shop of Robert Dixon, chemist, in the same road, and asked for three drops of a poisonous drug. Mr. Dixon said Matthews was drunk, and refused to supply the drug. Matthews then became very abusive, struck Mr. Dixon on the face and chest, and smashed a glass case. Damages, fines, and costs came to 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* altogether.

Oldridge Tucker, chemist's assistant, was concerned in some election disturbances at Tiverton. He was charged with doing damage to the Boar's Head on July 8. A solicitor who appeared for the defence said the defendant had apologised to the landlord for the damage done, and offered to pay all costs. A fine of 60*s.*, including costs, was inflicted.

At the Exeter Police Court on July 15, John Henry Bowskill, a chemist's assistant, of Mansfield, Nottingham, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking chloroform. He had been brought before the Magistrates on the previous day for a similar offence, and was then bound over in 5*l.* to be of good behaviour. The same evening he was found at the Castle Inn in a state of stupor. He had some time ago been a dispenser in Exeter, and went to Messrs. Evans & Gadd and procured a 1-lb. bottle of chloroform, on the representation that he was at the present time manager of a chemist's business at Torquay. He paid for the chloroform. Bowskill said he was a sufferer from asthma, and two eminent London medical men had recommended him to inhale chloroform. He put a small quantity of it on his handkerchief at times and inhaled it. He had continued this practice for two years, and it did not injure him. He was remanded till Monday last, when, on the promise of a friend to take him to Nottingham and pass him to the care of his relations, the Magistrates discharged him.

Alfred Tickle and his brother, both in the employment of Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, chemical-manufacturers, Southwark Street, have been remanded on bail, at the Southwark Police Court, on a charge of stealing goods from the firm named.

Maria Yeo, a servant, was charged at the Swansea Police Court, on July 16, with stealing certain clothes belonging to Mr. H. E. Williams, chemist; and her mother and brother were charged with receiving the articles, knowing that they had been stolen. Maria and her mother were fined 20*s.* each, or fourteen days with hard labour, and the lad was discharged.

British Medical Association.

This Association will meet in Nottingham next week, the University College being the headquarters. The section of pharmacology and therapeutics will be presided over by Dr. J. O. Brookhouse, of Nottingham, who will deliver an address on "Some Points in Pharmacology and Therapeutics." Amongst the subjects to be discussed are:—"Cardiac Tonics and the Indications for their Use," to be opened by Dr. W. H. Broadbent, Dr. Lauder Brunton, and others; "Dyspnœa and its Treatment by Drugs," to be opened by Professor Gairdner, Professor Leech, &c. There will also be a short discussion on "The Bearing of Recent Physiological and Chemical Research on the Question of Anæsthesia," Dr. Dudley Buxton introducing the subject. Professor Liebreich, Berlin, has deputed Dr. A. P. Chadbourne to make a communication on his behalf, the outcome of researches in his laboratory. Amongst other papers is one by Dr. A. P. Chadbourne on "The Local Anæsthetic Properties of a New Coca Base." The annual museum will be opened on Tuesday, and this year a Sanitary Exhibition of a special character will be held in a building erected by the Corporation in the rear of the Guildhall.

Divorce Decree against a Chemist.

In the Divorce Court, on July 16, a petition was presented against William Henry Kerr, chemist, of 9 New Bond Street. There was no defence. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., on behalf of the petitioner, Mrs. Kerr, said the parties were married in 1879, and there were three children. The respondent before marriage had been in the employ of Messrs. Marshall & Snelgrove, and at the time he was a chemist's manager, after which he set up in business on his own account. He was a very good man of business, and was ably assisted by his wife. The business had now been turned into a limited company, he being the managing director. He was a person of intemperate habits, and from time to time was exceedingly violent to his wife. He used language towards her of the most horrible character, and used to teach his child to say things against her. On one occasion he tried to push her over the bannisters, used strong language, and said he wished her dead. On another occasion he said he did not care for her, and told a friend of his, Mr. de Vere, that he had better take a lodging for her and keep her. When they got home he was very violent towards her, beat her, and tried to strangle her. As to the adultery, he continually associated with loose women from Regent Street, and had brought them to the house in his wife's absence. Evidence in support of the

cruelty and adultery was given, and the jury found for the petitioner, and a decree *nisi*, with costs, was granted, with custody of the three children to Mrs. Kerr.

"Old Tom" Poisoning case.

On July 9 we reported the death of an old woman through drinking carbolic acid out of a bottle labelled "Old Tom." The matter was investigated on Monday by Mr. Collier, the Coroner, at Stepney. George Spollon, son of the poisoned woman, stated that he knew some carbolic acid was left by the sanitary people for disinfecting purposes. The man who brought the poison left the bottle just as it was on the day deceased found it. It was labelled "Superior Old Tom Gin," and there was no "poison" label on it. Charles Parrett, disinfector to the Limehouse Board of Works, who took the carbolic acid to the house, denied this. The acid was in a claret bottle, and was labelled "Poison." Corroborative evidence was given, but the daughter-in-law of deceased maintained that the poison was given her in the "Old Tom" bottle. The Coroner remarked that the case was most unsatisfactory, and adjourned the inquiry for a fortnight.

A Dishonest Traveller.

Frank Jillings, late traveller in the employ of Messrs Bird & Sons, manufacturing chemists and baking-powder manufacturers, Birmingham, was indicted at the Bury St. Edmunds Assizes on July 15, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, for having feloniously forged an endorsement on a cheque for the payment of 1*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, with intent to defraud his employers, on December 4 last, at Lowestoft. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Blofeld, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that in April, 1891, the defendant was engaged as traveller for the eastern counties by the prosecutors. It was prisoner's duty to obtain orders and collect accounts, remitting the latter to his employers. In December of the same year prosecutors found that a great many accounts had been paid to the prisoner which he had not accounted for. A Mr. Jefferies, of Lowestoft, it was alleged, paid the prisoner by cheque, which he cashed, endorsing the prosecutors' name for the purpose.

The prosecutor, in reply to the prisoner, said he had no authority to endorse a cheque. When the prisoner was apprehended at Lowestoft he said, in reply to the charge, "Ours is a curious business. I don't receive any salary." Upon the prisoner being taken before the Magistrate, he said he cashed the cheque to pay his travelling expenses, which was customary among travellers. The prisoner, in defence, denied that he had any intention to defraud, and said the whole question was one of account. The prisoner was found guilty. The prosecutor appealed to his Lordship to deal leniently with the prisoner. In reply to the Judge, prosecutor said the prisoner's defalcations amounted to 138*l.* His Lordship said he should have passed a much more severe sentence had it not been for the employer's appeal. The prisoner would be sent to prison for three months, with hard labour.

The Local Government Board and the Medical Officer.

As a rule the Local Government Board check the extravagance of those under their control; but they have proved by the following letter that they are not favourable to sacrificing efficiency to economy. The Local Government Board agreed with the Holborn Board of Guardians that a resident medical officer should be got for the City Road Workhouse (and that Dr. Yarrow, the present officer, should go, with a compensation); but they did not agree with the proposal of the Guardians, that 120*l.* a year would be sufficient salary for a resident medical officer. At the meeting of the Holborn Guardians on July 13 (Mr. B. Garrod in the chair), the Clerk read a letter from the Local Government Board, which said they were of opinion that the salary suggested by the Guardians was not sufficient to enable the Guardians to secure the services of a medical practitioner possessed of the experience which it is desirable such an officer should have. It appeared to the Local Government Board that the salary offered should be from 180*l.* to 200*l.*; and they would be glad if the Guardians would be good enough to reconsider the matter with a view to proposing such salary. This was referred to the Finance Committee for consideration and report.

The New Public Health Act.

The Holborn Board of Guardians, at their meeting on Wednesday, instructed the relieving officers of the union to report any nuisances coming under their notice during their visitation of the poor.

Doctors' Holidays.

At a meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians, on Wednesday, the usual leave of absence was granted to the district medical officers, subject to their providing properly qualified gentlemen to act as their *locum-tenens*.

The Inhabitants of London Water.

The Royal Society are making investigations for the Water and Markets Committee of the London County Council as to the vitality of microscopic pathogenic organisms in water. Something near 1,000*l.* is being spent on these researches, and it is expected that the results of the actual investigations will have a very high scientific value, and be of great practical utility. The Government Grant Committee have furnished one-half of the money, and the London County Council the other.

Chemists in the County Court.

On Tuesday, in the Westminster County Court, his Honour Judge Bayley had before him, on a judgment summons, the case of Deeds *v.* Stevenson, in which it was sought to enforce payment of a debt due from the defendant, who carries on business as a chemist at Basinghall Street, City. The plaintiff's representative stated that the defendant, who did not appear, had a very good business in the City, and could well afford to pay. His Honour said the defendant had not taken the trouble to be present, and, therefore, he should assume that he could pay. The order would be for his committal for twelve days, but the warrant would be stayed for a month, in order to give him an opportunity of paying.

Claim against a Chemist.

In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, his Honour Judge Bayley had before him, on a judgment summons, the case of Grimwade *v.* Fernando, in which the plaintiff, trading as Hockin, Wilson & Co., chemical-manufacturers, sought to enforce payment of a judgment debt of 12*l.* for chemicals supplied to the defendant in the way of his business. The plaintiff's solicitor stated that the defendant had a very thriving-looking chemist's shop at Wilton Buildings, just outside Victoria Station, and when the summons was served upon him he promised to pay the amount due before the day of hearing, but he had taken no further notice of the matter. The defendant did not put in an appearance, and in his absence the learned Judge made an order for his committal for twelve days, unless the amount due was paid in fourteen days.

Festivities.

On Saturday last the staff of Messrs. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, wholesale druggists, journed to Theydon Bois for their annual excursion. A cricket-match, sports, drives through the forest, photographic groups by Messrs. F. D. Lacey and C. W. Harker, with other amusements, occupied the attention of the party, and lunch, dinner, and tea, provided by the firm, filled up the time. Forty-three sat down to dinner. Mr. H. E. Webster presided, and in an appropriate speech proposed "The Health of the Firm," at the same time alluding in a feeling manner to the more than cordial relations existing between themselves and the heads of the firm, and expressing his regret at their unavoidable absence that day. They all remembered with sentiments of the deepest respect the late Mr. C. R. Harker, and it gave him great pleasure to see his son, Mr. C. W. Harker, amongst them on this occasion. Mr. W. Ryman responded for "The Travellers," and, on behalf of the older employés, Mr. B. Boucher, remarked that he commenced his connection with the firm more than half a century back, and he noticed several around who had worked with him for more than forty years. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. S. R. Collis, who had so successfully carried out all the arrangements.

On Thursday, July 14, the North and North-western Chemists' Association of London had their day's outing. They left Paddington in specially reserved carriages for Taplow at

10 A.M., and at Taplow embarked on a large steam-launch which had been chartered by the amalgamated Associations. The steamer passed the best scenery of the Thames, taking in Wivenden, Cookham, Great Marlow, Medmenham Abbey, and went nearly to Henley. An excellent luncheon was supplied on board, and after luncheon Mr. G. S. Parkes (Kilburn), the President, in reply to Mr. Ball, who, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. S. M. Burroughs (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.), proposed the toast of "The Dual Association and Acting Committee," said the Associations had not missed the object they had in view when they started. Although their growth had been slow it was positive, and they hoped by continued exertions to further the trade interests of chemists in business, which could only be satisfactorily worked by the general union of chemists throughout the country; and he hoped that when others saw how easy it was for those competing legitimately in business to enjoy themselves together, there would be a greater incentive to trade-unity. On the return journey tea was supplied. Taplow was reached at 8 P.M. and Paddington at 9.40.

The staff employed by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney had their sixteenth annual excursion on Saturday last, July 16. Burnham-on-Crouch, near Southend, was the spot chosen for the festivity, and as it affords special opportunities for boating and yachting, as well as possessing other attractions, a most enjoyable day was spent. An excellent dinner was served at the Ship at 2 P.M, over which Mr. C. N. Layman presided. Messrs. C. Umney, C. F. Wright, and H. C. Wright were also participators in the day's revelry.

"A Great Shame."

An inquest was held at Wolverhampton, on Monday, respecting the death of a young man who had poisoned himself with oxalic acid.

Eliza Burnett, wife of C. C. Burnett, chemist, Horseley Fields, deposed that on Saturday morning a young man went into her shop, and asked for three-pennyworth of oxalic acid. He did not say what he wanted it for, and she did not ask him. She sold a packet to him. He spoke about nothing except the dull weather. The packet was properly labelled with the word "Poison," and was not entered in a book.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

The Coroner remarked that it was a great shame a man should be able to go into a chemist's shop and purchase for 3*d.* sufficient poison to kill himself, without any questions being asked him, or without an entry being made of it. He thought that further restrictions should be placed on the sale of poison.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

Mary Watson, 50, an intemperate woman residing at Liverpool, drank from a bottle in the cupboard, which she thought contained rum. It was carbolic acid, and she died.

Charles Oliver, of Newcastle, had been drinking, and had become depressed. He concluded his bout with a draught of carbolic acid, with fatal results.

The Islington Medical Officer.

Dr. Wynn Westcott has not secured the position of Medical Officer for Islington, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Tidy, after all. It will be remembered that he had been appointed temporarily, with a view of giving him the post permanently when his disqualification through having been a vestryman had expired. The Vestry had advertised for candidates, and from among the candidates the Health Committee had selected three. These were Dr. A. E. Harris, the Medical Officer of Sunderland; Dr. A. Wellesley Harris, Medical Officer of Southampton; and Dr. Wynn Westcott. After a rather acrimonious discussion, a poll was taken, the first result of which was that Dr. Harris, of Southampton, was struck out. The second competition was very close, but it resulted in 47 votes for Dr. Harris, of Sunderland, and 45 for Dr. Westcott.

Fire.

On Saturday night an outbreak of fire occurred at the premises of Mr. Griffiths, chemist, &c., Medical Hall, High Street, Canterbury. A member of the city fire-brigade was passing the premises when he noticed flames in the top bedroom, and with assistance succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done. The loss is estimated 20*l.*

Irish News.

Death of the Recorder of Cork.

His Honour J. P. Hamilton, Recorder of Cork, the judge who dismissed the action brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against Mr. Selkirk, of Cork, on a technical point, died on Friday, July 15, at Cork.

Pharmaceutical Assistants' Examination.

At the July examination held in Dublin for the "assistants'" qualification, Mr. John Hughes, of Cork, was successful. Two other candidates were rejected.

An Old Apothecary Dead.

Mr. William Ashford, L.A.H., Bollsbridge, Dublin, who for the past half-century has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice among the working and middle classes in the south district of Dublin, has just passed away at the age of 80.

The Vacant Examinership.

The vacancy for examiner in "practical pharmacy" to the Pharmaceutical Society, caused by the completion of the term of office (five years) by Dr. John Evans, the late examiner, is much sought after both by pharmaceutical licentiates and those of the Apothecaries' Hall. The latter body have hitherto had almost a monopoly of these appointments.

Scotch News.

A New Departure

in branch meetings of the British Medical Association was made the other day, when the Edinburgh and Stirling, Kinross, and Clackmannan branches met at Rumbling Bridge. An unusually pleasant day was spent in reading papers and discussion, and in visiting the Devon Valley, the day concluding with a dinner at Rumbling Bridge Hotel. The president of the day was Dr. George Leslie, F.R.S.E., of Falkirk, who for many years was a chemist's assistant, and afterwards Edinburgh secretary of the *Challenger* Exhibition.

The Crieff Poisoning-case.

Judgment was given on Tuesday, in the First Division of the Court of Session, in an appeal against the decision of Lord Stormouth Darling in the Crieff poisoning-case. It will be remembered that this was an action brought by William Cramb, engine-driver, Sticks-by-Aberfeldy, and six others against the Caledonian Railway Company and William McEwen, jun., & Co., grocers, Crieff. Damages were claimed in respect of the death of the pursuer's father and mother after partaking of sugar purchased from the Messrs. McEwen, which had been contaminated by poisonous weed-killer which had leaked from a cask while in transit on the railway. The weed-killer had been sent out by the Boundary Chemical Company, Liverpool, who were originally defenders to the action, but who compromised the claim against them. Lord Stormouth Darling, before whom evidence was led, decided that the railway company were at fault, and gave decree against them for 210*l.* and expenses; but he found that the Messrs. McEwen were not in fault, and granted them absolvitor. Against this decision the railway company now appealed.

The Lord President said that the question in debate was whether the railway company were in fault in laying the case containing the weed-killer in contact with other stuffs, and in not warning the consignees of the sugar with which it was in contact of the contamination. It was quite plain that none of the railway company's servants knew that the stuff was poisonous. There was no duty on the part of a railway company to inform themselves of the contents of packages which they carried. This case was stencilled "Weed-killer," and the whole question turned upon that. The servants of the railway company did not seem to have noticed the stencilled words, and the question

was whether that was fault. He could not think it was fault of any kind. Even though it had been known that the substance was weed-killer, that was far from saying that it was poisonous. There were many non-poisonous weed-killers. The parties legally responsible were the chemical company, who, in dealing with a substance so terribly poisonous, were bound to take extraordinary precautions in its transit. He was of opinion that Lord Stormouth Darling's decision should be reversed. In this view the other judges concurred, and the interlocutor was recalled, expenses being given to the railway company.

A Chemist's Trust-deed.

An advertisement which appeared in the *Scotsman* last week announces that John Merson Grant, chemist, carrying on business at 87 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, has signed a trust-deed for behoof of his creditors. The business is for sale.

The Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The second monthly golf-competition for the Dick medal will be held on Friday and Saturday, July 29 and 30, on the Braids. Those who are to compete should send their names to the Secretary before Tuesday.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

AN UNLUCKY APPEAL. — Triboulet, the pharmacist's assistant who got three months' imprisonment for selling poisonous lemonade, has appealed to the Rouen Higher Court, which, however, has not only confirmed the judgment, but has decided that the "Berenger law" is not applicable in so grave a case.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.—Dr. W. Douglas Hogg, of the well-known English pharmacy on the Champs Elysées, has just published an interesting work on "School Hygiene in Great Britain." His comparison between the state of things existing in England and France has aroused a certain interest here, one French journalist remarking, "After reading it I wanted to be a schoolboy again, but on the English side of the Channel this time."

DENSITY OF GASES.—At the Academy of Sciences M. Henri Moissan showed a small apparatus, invented by himself in collaboration with M. Henri Gautier, for determining rapidly and accurately the density of gases. Its results are two-fold. First, it measures the gaseous body and then weighs it in a small glass receptacle of about 100 c.c. capacity. The figures which M. Moissan has obtained with oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid, tally almost exactly with Regnault's results.

CUTTING AT LILLE.—If English pharmacists at Paris, as we remarked in our last issue, refrain more or less from suicidal competition in prices, it is to be feared that the same is not the case with their French *confrères* at Lille. Our representative, having occasion last week to visit this centre of French industry, was struck, on leaving the station, by a pharmacy almost opposite. In the window was a framed placard, of the kind one sees at cheap wine-merchants' and enterprising grocers' who sell at "store prices," announcing the reduced tariff at which various drugs and articles of everyday use were to be there obtained. Continuing his route towards the Grande Place, another smaller placard in a pharmacy-window attracted his notice. This set forth, in two columns of plain type and equally plain language, that the drugs therein sold, being of the best quality, could not be purchased at the low prices at which they were sold by less scrupulous vendors. Possibly the numerous and efficient colleges of which Lille is the seat render instruction easy to obtain, and overstock the professions at that bustling and busy town.

RECENT OBSERVATIONS by Lord Rayleigh show that the atomic weight of oxygen has been decreasing for the last fifty years. This is supposed to be due to the wear and tear of the atoms.

Foreign and Colonial News.

BAHAMA SPONGES.—The value of the catch of sponges in the Bahamas fell from 63,090*l.* in 1890 to 49,696*l.* in 1891.

PENSIONS FOR PHARMACISTS.—Pharmaceutical pension funds are now being established by the chemists of Austria-Hungary and Russia. The Austrians have made a collection and held a bazaar, which together have realised about 4,000*l.*, to form a nucleus for the fund. The Russians are to contribute to their fund ¼ copeck (about 1-12*d.*) for every prescription dispensed.

SHORTER HOURS IN CAPE TOWN.—The Cape Town chemists and their assistants are still trying to come to some arrangement for the reduction of shop-hours. At present the rule in Cape Town appears to be to open at 7 A.M. and to close at 9.30 P.M. on weekdays, and also to keep open for some hours on Sundays. The *Cape Argus* urges the chemists to combine to put an end to this irksome bondage.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES IN RUSSIA.—The assistant of Dr. Leo Mandelstamm, Medical Inspector for Poltawa, Russia, has been sentenced to dismissal from his office by the Charkoff Court of Justice, for having failed to control the operations of a pharmacist to whom the police authorities had entrusted the examination of certain parts of a corpse for judicial purposes, and for having signed an incorrect certificate of examination. But the Senate of the Empire, to which the defendant appealed, has quashed the verdict and substituted a reprimand for the dismissal.

THE ARGENTEUIL PRIZE FOR 1892.—The Grand Argenteuil Prize of 21,000f., which is awarded every six years by the French Society for the Encouragement of Industry to the author of the discovery which has contributed most to the improvement of French industry, especially in a branch in which France, either as regards quantity or as regards quality of output, has not yet attained the level of foreign nations, has been awarded, for 1892, to M. Berthelot, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, for his chemical investigation. The prize, which was instituted by the Marquis d'Argenteuil, is the highest award at the disposal of the Society.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF COCAINE.—A case has just been decided before the Criminal Court at Elberfeld which has caused a good deal of excitement in German pharmaceutical circles. The defendant was a druggist, and the accusation against him was that he had maliciously sold to a medical practitioner, as cocaine, and at the price of 80m. per gramme, a substance which was not cocaine at all. As long ago as August of last year, the physician thought that he noticed that the cocaine supplied by the defendant did not act as it ought and was deficient in weight. He therefore, one day, took a small quantity he had just purchased to an apotheker and asked him to examine it. The apotheker ascertained the deficiency in weight beyond doubt, and expressed his belief that the powder was antipyrin, and not cocaine, but declined to go into the matter further on account of the bad feeling already existing between "druggists" and "chemists" as a class, and because he did not want to have the name for setting his customers against the druggists. Another chemist, however, immediately recognised the sample as antipyrin pure and simple. The doctor gave several subsequent orders for the cocaine, but mostly received antipyrin (labelled "Cocain. Hydrochl. puriss, Merck."), twice a mixture of phenacetin and common salt, and twice salicylate of soda, in discharge of his order. This the physician thought was proof positive of the druggist's malice, and he accordingly dragged him into court. On behalf of the druggist it was alleged that he had acted perfectly *bonâ-fide*. The druggist's staff swore that no attempt at substitution or falsification had ever been made to their knowledge, and the Court gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

SANTONIN is referred to in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* for May (page 667) as an alkaloid, and is spelled with a final *e*. We are entitled to more exact knowledge than this in such a quarter.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Annual Meeting in London.

THE members of the Society of Chemical Industry, to the number of about 200, met in the gorgeous hall of the Drapers' Company, Throgmorton Street, E.C., on Wednesday afternoon, to transact the annual business, and hear the address of the President, Professor Emerson Reynolds, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., of Dublin.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and signed, scrutators were appointed, and the ballot closed.

The Report of Council

was then read by Mr. Cresswell, the Secretary, and it showed that the number of members on the register is 2,772, an increase of 75. During the year 245 members were elected, and the names of 170 were removed by death, resignation, and other causes. During the past session 74 original papers were published in the *Journal*, as against 77 the year before.

J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.,
University Professor of Chemistry, Trinity College, Dublin.

The revenue exceeded the expenditure by 530*l.* 18*s.* 8*d* Subscriptions yielded 3,137*l.*, interest 137*l*, and advertisements for and sale of the *Journal* 859*l.* The production of the *Journal* cost 2,577*l*, and salaries, with other working expenses of the Society, came to 925*l.* The Society has nearly 5,000*l.* invested and in cash. It appeared from the report that in 1891 there was greater economy in the production of the *Journal*, and this was responsible for improvement in the account. Reference was made to the satisfactory working of the sections and the co-operation with the Society of Arts in regard to the Chicago Exhibition. It had been suggested that the annual meeting next year should be held in the United States, but the general sense of the meeting declared against a meeting there in an exhibition year. The Council had, in regard to the Alkali Works, &c., Regulation Act, ineffectually protested against the legislation not being comprehensive enough.

Mr. Rider Cook, treasurer, submitted his report, the substance of which we have incorporated in the foregoing paragraph. These reports were on motion adopted, Sir Frederick Abel specially referring to Mr. Cook's services to the Society as being largely instrumental in making the Society one of the most successful in the country.

The Presidential Address.

The members gave Professor Reynolds a hearty cheer when he rose again, this time to read his address. He referred to the satisfactory condition of the Society, the growing membership, full income, and prosperous Journals. Delicately also, he touched the darker part of the year's picture. The loss, by death, of Dittmar, Heisch, Tidy, Richard Smith, F. C. Hills, Makins, Mumford, Schorlemmer, the venerable Dr. Redwood, and the illustrious August Wilhelm von Hofmann, "a teacher of teachers; the source of the primary impulses from which great industries have sprung; the brilliant investigator of some of the most difficult problems in the philosophy of chemistry; the wise counsellor of princes, and the sincere friend of every lover of nature—truly a noble man!"

The Presidents of the Society have, in their addresses, avoided being chroniclers, rather preferring to devote themselves to the subjects of their life-work. Therein was Professor Reynolds' difficulty. He thought he would ill requite the confidence of the Society if he devoted his address to the abstract and philosophical side of chemistry by giving an account of his old thio-organic work, or even the studies of later years in the silico-organic department of the science, as few of the products of either line of investigation are within measurable distance of practical application. He therefore proposed to take as his theme the modern developments in regard to

Fuels and their Use,

as the subject is one which has occupied much of his time and attention for many years, and links in practical interest chemical and other industries with the still wider considerations of social economy. The fuels which have to be considered are coal, peat, and petroleum. It is erroneous to suppose, as some do, that the supply of coal is inexhaustible or that the price will not become prohibitive. The President pointed out how labour-combinations and increased difficulty in "winning" it affect coal on the latter point.

During the last twenty years there has been a very marked increase in the consumption of coal, in European countries alone the average annual output for the period 1881–90 being upwards of 62,000,000 tons greater than during the previous decade. This rate of increase bids fair to be maintained, so that the world's consumption of coal will soon reach 500,000,000 tons per annum, if it has not already done so. How long can this supply be maintained? To answer that question, Professor Reynolds referred to the Royal Commission on Coal Supply, which investigated the matter in 1861–71, and reported the existence in Great Britain, at a depth within 4,000 feet of the surface, of 146,480,000,000 tons, or enough for 230 years, but 170 years is reckoned a safer figure, and long before we came to the end of the supply the coal would be brought to the surface with such difficulty and at such a cost that it would be cheaper to import it. That may be the condition in fifty years, according to Mr. T. Foster Brown, and then it is North America to which we shall look for our supply, as there the coal strata are seventy times greater than ours.

Economy is Necessary.

But the difficulty is where to begin. Professor Reynolds was not sanguine of ordinary consumers being so interested in posterity as to prevent waste, so as to leave more for those who will come after us. The fog-demon may terrify us sufficiently, so that that method of burning coal which avoids the formation of smoke at any time, and is both more convenient and economical, must ultimately "hold the field." The Professor did not think that alteration of grates would effect this end, but that we must look to "gasification" of the fuel for a solution of the problem. He proceeded to describe several proposals which have been made. Thus Sir William Siemens showed that from a ton of coal he could get gas equal to 1·7 ton. That gas contained, however, 65 per cent. of useless nitrogen. The Wilson method of gasifying coal gives a richer gas—or, strictly speaking, two

gases—viz , a certain proportion of "producer" gas in raising the temperature of the coal np to the point at which it can decompose steam, and then a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, or so-called "water-gas." The former can be used for steam-raising or furnace-work in the immediate vicinity of the producer, while the water-gas can be transmitted through mains as readily as ordinary town-gas, and loses nothing by carriage save its initial heat.

But the difficulty comes in in application, for a gas which is good for illuminating purposes is a dear fuel, and Professor Reynolds pointed ont that steam is introduced into common gas to increase the yield, whereby the illnminating power is decreased, and bas to be compounded by the introduction of some rock-oil gas. Professor Reynolds considered that since the supply of the richer bituminous coals is steadily diminishing, the practice must grow of supplying a modified water-gas instead of coal-gas as we have hitherto known it, and it would be better far that this change should be carried out with the full knowledge and assent of the pnblic after due parliamentary inquiry, and in such a manner as to secure the maximum advantage without undue interference with the great monopolies enjoyed by the gas companies. There are many ways of ensuring efficient light, and this consideration should not stand in the way of the supply of a cheap heating-gas, which would prove a great boon to small mannfactnrers as well as to the domestic consumer. In the near future electricity will be the general illuminating agent, and with a cheap heating-gas as a fuel, the fog-problem will be solved, and we shall have largely done our duty to posterity by the introdnction of more economical methods. The President then turned from coal to

PEAT,

a subject in which he has a large native interest, for, as he explained, one-seventh part of Ireland is bog. About 1 250,000 acres are mountain bog, and 1,575 000 acres are occupied by flat bogs. This store of peat is an asset which may become valnable when our coal-beds are exhausted 170 years hence. Ireland gets her coal from Britain. In this fact we have some explanation of the depressed industrial condition of the country, as manufactures involving the use of mnch fuel can only flourish in Ireland if the margin of profit be considerable; where the margin is small and competition keen (as in the greater industries) they must go under in the struggle with manufactnrers having cheaper fuel at command. Peat alone, however well prepared, compares very unfavonrably with coal in several particulars: First, it is very bulky; second, it contains from 15 to 25 per cent. of water, and seldom less than 10 per cent. of ash; and third, at least $2\frac{1}{3}$ tons of average peat are required to perform the same work as 1 ton of average Staffordshire coal, or in other words, we require of peat more than thirteen times the bulk of coal to produce the same thermal effect. Various means have been suggested for overcoming these disadvantages, and those which have involved artificial drying as well as mechanical compression have cost so much that the product could not compete with coal at the ordinary level of prices. During the coal-famine of 1872 serions efforts were made in Ireland for the utilisation of peat. Professor Reynolds saw then that the best chance for economically applying peat for most manufacturing purposes lay in gasifying the material in a Siemens fnrnace, as two special and important advantages would obviously be gained thereby:—(1) The use of peat in the rough state without artificial drying; (2) the avoidance of the injurious effects of abundant ash by burning the peat-gas at some distance from its source, and under snch conditions that the comparative value of coal and peat should be nearly in the proportion of their percentages of carbon. He moved the Royal Dublin Society in the matter, and the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland took it up, using a complete Siemens regenerative gas-furnace for working up scrap iron, with the result that the average consumption of fnel was 5·09 tons of peat for each ton of iron forged from scrap to finished work, where 4·96 tons of coal were required. This work remains the sole practical outcome of efforts in the direction of peat-ntilisation. Yet the fact remains that, as in the case of coal, peat could be made economically to provide light and heat energy as well for domestic use as for mannfacturing purposes. "Would that we could apply even a small portion of the energy stored up in peat to stimnlate those who should be most active in utilising in the best and most economical way the abundant material almost at their doors!" With this dig at his compatriots the President passed on to

PETROLEUM.

Sketching in broad outline the main points of public interest which relate to this, the most important of our liquid fuels, he referred to the work done by Mr. Boverton Redwood, Dr. Armstrong, Sir Lyon Playfair, and many others whose names are indissolnbly connected with petroleum. Then proceeding to the prodnction statistics, he showed that the United States furnished in 1890 45,000,000 barrels, Russia 25,000,000 barrels, and Galicia 770,000 barrels. To-day the world's production of crude petroleum may be estimated at fully 75,000,000 barrels per annum, or upwards of

TEN MILLION TONS.

This amount does not inclnde asphalts (which are probably petroleum residnes from which the volatile liquids have evaporated), nor does it include earth-wax or ozokerite. The surprising extent to which the oil-industry has grown in little more than thirty-three years naturally snggests the question whether the supply will continue. We cannot make an approximate estimate of this as in the case of coal. It is a fact that the existing large oil-producing districts do not, taken as a whole, afford material indications of diminished productiveness, notwithstanding the enormons drain upon them. Particnlar wells become exhausted, but new ones are bored and the output is maintained. This, however, is a process which must have its limits. Of rather greater significance is the fact that rock oils and petrolcum residues have been discovered in almost every country, and it would appear that stores of the material exist at points hitherto almost untonched. Two conclusions may be drawn from this fact—viz., that there is ample provision for the near future, and that these mixtures of liquid compownds of carbon and hydrogen resnlt from some process which is general in its operation, and which is or has been most active near to those great crumples of the earth's crust we call mountain-ranges. As the United States Geological Survey puts it:—"Petroleum is derived from organic matter by a process of slow distillation at comparatively low temperatures; that the organic matter was not in all cases of vegetable origin, but was in some instances derived from animal substances in contact with limestone; and, finally, that the stock of petroleum in the rocks is practically complete. It follows, of course, that the supply is exhaustible, bnt geologists do not even gness at its dnration." In contrast with all this is

MENDELÉEF'S VIEW

that petroleum is not a prodnct from organic material, but is chiefly formed by the action of water at high temperatnres on carbide of iron, which he supposes to exist in abundance within or below the earth's crust. The cracks and fissures caused by the upheaval of mountain-chains permit water to reach the heated carbide at great depths, and carbides of hydrogen result in accordance with the general eqnation—

$$3Fe_mC_n + 4mH_2O = mFe_3O_4 + C_{3n}H_{8m}.$$

The hydrocarbides then distil np and condense within the cooler sedimentary strata. The occnrrence of petroleum in active volcanic areas, as in Sicily and Japan is held to accord with this hypothesis, which latter is also consistent with the remarkable fact that rock oil is nsually found in the vicinity of monntains. Professor Reynolds' chief reason for referring to this attractive hypothesis was that it permits ns to suppose the hydrocarbides are still being formed within the earth's shell, especially beneath the geologically modern mountain-chains, and that the supply of petrolenm is practically inexhanstible. Whether that view can be snstained we mnst leave fnrther evidence to decide.

NATURAL GAS.

The President's next topic was the gas-wells which exist in the American petroleum-fields, and which are the cause of so many explosions or eruptions when lucky borers strike oil. Some of the wells afford from 10 to 14 million cubic feet

of gas per day. delivered at a pressure of as much as 400 lbs. to the inch. The gas is a fuel of high value, and has been largely utilised for industrial and domestic purposes at such industrial centres as Pittsburg. One million cubic feet of the natural gas obtained from the Trenton limestone at Findlay, Ohio, are said to do the same amount of work in heating as about 60 tons of Pittsburg coal. Some of these gas-wells have been exhausted; others have continued in full productiveness for several years, but they remain of almost exclusively local value. Not so liquid petroleum, which is the most portable of all fuels obtainable in nature.

GASIFIED PETROLEUM.

The hydrocarbides of American petroleum belong to the saturated group C_nH_{2n+2}, whereas those of Russian petroleum are mainly benzenoid hydrocarbides of the general formula C_nH_{2n}, isomeric with the olefines, but really hydrogenised aromatic compounds of the naphthene series. Petroleum from both sources affords some of the lower homologues of marsh-gas—hence in the process of refining crude petroleum by distillation the first products consist largely of butane, pentane, and hexane, which are separated and condensed by pressure, the product being used for refrigerating purposes owing to its high volatility. Between 80° and 120° American petroleum affords a spirit of specific gravity about 0·75, and above 130° the illuminating-oils are obtained whose gravities vary about 0·8, while the residue which is not vaporised at 300° includes the heavier lubricating-oils, which are also admirably suited for use as fuel, and are cheaper than those generally used for lighting purposes. During this process of refining by simple distillation there is always more or less decomposition in progress, hydrocarbides of high molecular weight being resolved into simpler ones at a comparatively high temperature; and when crude petroleum or its constituents are rapidly heated, this resolution can be carried so far as to convert a large proportion of the oil into permanent gas, valuable alike for illuminating and heating purposes. The President proceeded to discuss at some length the investigations which have been made during recent years into the production and properties of this permanent gas. He maintained that the results justify his statement that petroleum is a liquefied gas, which differs, therefore, very greatly from coal and peat, for petroleum can be used as an illuminant as well as a fuel, whereas coal and peat can only be used as illuminants in so far as they can afford carburetted gas. Further, he asserted that petroleum is

THE MOST CONCENTRATED AND PORTABLE FUEL.

In proof of this he advanced statements deduced from experiments. First—weight for weight petroleum evaporates twice as much water as coal does. The particulars are:—Refined petroleum 1 lb. evaporated 12 02 lbs. of water; 1 lb. poor steam-coal evaporated 6 5 lbs. of water. Crude petroleum and Pittsburg coal gave respectively 15 and 7 2 lbs. of water per lb. of fuel. Professor Unwin compared petroleum with Welsh coal, and found that 12·16 lbs. of water were evaporated per lb. of petroleum, or about 25 per cent. better than that afforded by the steam-coal.

Petroleum has an advantage over coal in the matter of storage, as one ton of the liquid occupies only four-fifths of the space of the same weight of coal, so that a steamer constructed to carry 1,000 tons of coal could, if provided with suitable tanks, carry 1,200 tons of petroleum, equal in fuel value to about 1 900 tons of coal. As to the matter of cost, although at present petroleum is the dearer, a comparatively small advance in the price of coal would at once render heavy petroleum economical for industrial use as fuel, while the present prices of the lighter petroleums indicate that they are the cheaper fuel as well as illuminant when gasified. Therein is the point of the whole address. If we desire to use each fuel (coal, peat, or petroleum) in such a way as to develop most economically and conveniently its store of heat-energy, we must first partially or perfectly gasify it, and petroleum is the one which lends itself most easily and completely to such treatment.

Sir JOHN EVANS, in moving a vote of thanks to the President for his address, congratulated him on the selection of a subject so closely connected with the comfort and purses of everybody. He agreed and urged that the question of the continuance of our coal-supply should be kept more in mind by manufacturers; and he felt that it was to chemists that the public must look for aid in this matter. Sir John also touched upon the question of peat and petroleum.

Mr. WILLIAM THORP, B.Sc, seconded the motion, remarking that in those times, when the Irish question is so much in every one's mind, he regretted that the Society had not an Irish question of its own, but they had an Irishman as President—(applause)—and they desired to give him a very hearty welcome. (Renewed applause.)

Sir JOHN EVANS put the motion to the meeting, and it was heartily responded to, Professor REYNOLDS replying.

Some administrative business was then disposed of. The scrutators submitted their report, Sir John Evans being appointed President. Mr. E. Rider Cook was reappointed to represent the Society on the Council of the Imperial Institute.

Mr. THOMAS TYRER explained all about the excursions, &c.

Mr. BOVERTON REDWOOD moved that the next annual meeting should be held in Liverpool. This was seconded by Professor MELDOLA, and Mr. H. BRUNNER, Chairman of the Liverpool section, heartily supported the resolution, which was, of course, accepted; and after the PRESIDENT had thanked the Drapers' Company for the use of the hall, the meeting adjourned.

THE SOCIAL FEATURES.

On Wednesday evening the President held a reception at the Hall of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, Piccadilly, this being followed by a smoking-concert, the arrangements of which had been largely made by Mr. J. C. Butterfield, and they turned out very successfully. Miss Ethel Winn, Miss Emily Fleming, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Barney, Mr. Edwin Bryant, Mr. Kirkley Campbell, and Mr. Lovett King were the singers; and the instrumentalists were Miss Adelaide Thomas (pianoforte), Mr. Percy Ould (violin), and Mr. C. Zimmerman ('cello). The vocalists in duets, glees, and part-songs, and also individually, did brilliant service; and the same has to be said of the instrumentalists. The concert was altogether an excellent feature, and provided a most enjoyable evening.

On Thursday there was an excursion down the river. First, the Lindé British Refrigeration Company's works at Lower Shadwell were visited. The works were built five years ago. The system of cold-production followed is a well-known one, devised by Professor Lindé, of Munich, seventeen years ago, and which has been described in this journal on several occasions. The company has machinery capable of producing 150 tons of ice per twenty-four hours. The party visited in succession the boiler, engine and compressor, and condenser rooms, and then the ice-tank rooms and the cold stores, in which, by-the-way, there are at present stored 8,000 Gorgonzola cheeses. There were two parties of sixty each taken over the great electric-lighting station at Deptford by Dr. J. A. Fleming, F.R.S., the consulting electrician. While these parties were thus engaged the rest had done the ice-works; then there was an amalgamation to inspect the Union Oil-mills, after which Erith was the point steamed to. The party lunched at the wharf at 1.30, on the invitation of Mr. Charles Beadle. Thereafter Messrs. Easton & Anderson's Engineering-works and the Maxim Nordenfelt Gun and Ammunition Works were visited. Returning, about 190 of the party were dropped off at Greenwich, where they were to dine at the Ship while we are going to press. The chairman of the dinner-party was the President, Professor J. E. Reynolds.

The toast-list was as follows:—

"The Queen and Royal Family."

"The Society of Chemical Industry."

By Sir F. A. Abel. Response, The President.

"Trade and Commerce."

By E. K. Muspratt. Response, Sir A. K. Rollit, Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce.

"The Visitors."

By Ludwig Mond. Response, Professor J. A. Fleming, F.R.S., Consulting Electrician to the Electric Supply Corporation.

"The London Section and Committee."

By the President. Response, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, retiring Chairman of Section.

Legal Reports.

QUININE BITTERS COMPANY (LIMITED) *v.* DAVIES.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, London, on July 15, a motion in the action at the instance of the Quinine Bitters Company (Limited) against John Davies, chemist and druggist, Swansea, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Stirling. Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. Hodge appeared for the company, and Mr. Buckley, Q.C., and Mr. Ashton Cross for the defendant.

Mr. Graham Hastings said his motion was for an injunction to restrain the defendant, his servants and agents, until trial of the action or until further order, from infringing the plaintiffs' registered trade-mark, No. 15,101, and from selling, offering for sale, passing off, or attempting to pass off, any goods other than those supplied by the plaintiffs as or for the goods of the plaintiffs, or under labels so resembling the plaintiffs' registered trade-mark, as to be calculated to deceive. The trade-mark in question was registered by Mr. William Evans on August 1, 1878, and had been used three and a half years before July 26, 1878, so that it was an old mark. It bore upon it the maker's name before the words "Quinine Bitters—a vegetable tonic," and then there followed a description of the benefits to be derived from its use. It also bore the words "The great Welsh remedy." That mark had been acquired by the plaintiff company, and the assignment by Evans to them was registered April 14, 1892. They had now ascertained that the defendant was selling a "quinine bitters" under a label which had at the top "Quinine Bitters," and then, not "a vegetable tonic" but "a pure vegetable tonic." The plaintiffs' label bore the words "These bitters assist digestion." The defendant's said, "By facilitating digestion, these bitters," and so on. Curiously too, Davies' name never appeared once on his own label; but at the bottom of the plaintiffs' he found "Prepared only by the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Company (Limited)," and at the bottom of the defendant's label there appeared "Prepared only at the Quinine Bitters Manufactory, Swansea." It was not often, he submitted, that one had so clear an instance of passing off. The defendant had made some explanation about having found some old prescription, which he did not produce, which he thought would be very good to sell as quinine bitters, and that he copied it, and got a printer, and between them they concocted the label which the plaintiffs complained of. The defendant did not say he had not the plaintiffs' label before him; he did not account for the words "vegetable tonic," and with regard to the words "the great Welsh remedy," which appeared on both, he explained that these words were of common occurrence in Wales, and were applied to blisters and other things. He (Mr. Hastings) did not, however, see that they were commonly used for quinine bitters. He then proceeded to read the affidavits in support of the plaintiffs' application. The first was made by

Mr. Barclay, chairman of the Quinine Bitters Company, who deposed that the company carried on business at Llanelly, and were registered owners of the patent medicine "Quinine Bitters." Mr. William Evans had for many years carried on business as the manufacturer of those bitters; and on August 15, 1888, he sold his business and his trade-mark to the company, in which he retained a considerable interest. The company had a valuable trade reputation with respect to their labels, and no other persons had hitherto used the words "quinine bitters" in connection with any drug. Since August, 1888, the company had issued not fewer than ten million circulars in which they used the words "the great Welsh remedy" in conjunction with "quinine bitters," and those words, or their Welsh equivalents, had been extensively used by them in advertisements throughout Wales. The company had a large sale for their quinine bitters in Swansea. The defendant was a customer of the company and of its predecessor, Evans, and he considered that the resemblance of the defendant's label to that of the company was calculated to deceive.

Mr. William Evans, in his affidavit, said that from 1874 until August, 1888, he carried on the business of making and selling bitters at Llanelly, and there was then no similar preparation on the market.

His Lordship, interposing, asked if this motion sought to establish an exclusive title to the use of the words "quinine bitters."

Mr. Hastings: Oh, I do not think so.

Mr. Buckley said it would appear so upon the evidence.

Mr. Hastings resumed the reading of the affidavit, which went on to state that the defendant wrote to the company, stating that he was going to manufacture a quinine bitters himself unless the company reduced their price to him, which they refused to do. The company sold a large quantity of their bitters, and the defendant had been a customer from 1880 until May, 1892. The make and appearance of defendant's bottle approximated to that used by the deponent first, and now by the company. Defendant's preparation contained no quinine, whereas his did. Defendant put 2*s.* 9*d.* as the price on his bottle, but he sold it for 2*s.*, and its real price was 2*s.* The reason for printing 2*s.* 9*d.* on the bottle was to deceive. The plaintiffs spent thousands of pounds a year on advertising.

Mr. J. R. Escott made an affidavit, in which he stated that he went to the defendant's shop, and asked for a bottle of "the great Welsh remedy, quinine bitters," and was supplied with a bottle of the defendant's preparation.

Mr. Victor Lazarus, an expert in trade-marks, gave it as his opinion, from his knowledge of trade-marks, that the defendant's label was calculated to deceive. He pointed out that the public did not carry in their minds matters of detail, but only a general idea of the get-up; and here there was a general similarity, the same "catching words" being used.

Mr. Frank Rendall, wholesale and retail grocer, Llanelly, deposed that he was well acquainted with "Quinine Bitters" and the label, which, to him, identified the plaintiffs' goods. Until he heard of what the defendant was doing, he had never heard of any use of "the great Welsh remedy" being applied to bitters.

Mr. John Wesley Jones, chemist, Stepney Street, Llanelly, said he had been well acquainted with the plaintiffs' patent medicine since its introduction as "Quinine Bitters." Orders for "Quinine Bitters," he understood to mean the plaintiff company's bitters, and he supplied them accordingly. He never saw any quotation in a price-list for "Quinine Bitters" other than Evans's.

Mr. Christopher Urie, chemist and druggist, Swansea, stated that he had for thirteen years sold the plaintiffs' bitters. It had a large sale in the district. "Quinine Bitters" was generally understood in the trade as denoting the plaintiff company's and no other.

Mr. John Morris, of Morris & Jones, wholesale grocers and patent-medicine vendors, Liverpool, deposed that by "the great Welsh remedy" and "vegetable bitters" he always understood the plaintiffs' "Quinine Bitters," and executed his orders accordingly.

Professor John Attfield, analytical chemist for forty years, London, in his affidavit said he had received, on May 30, a bottle of the defendant's "Quinine Bitters" from Mr. Evans, with instructions to test it for quinine or anything analogous to quinine. The so-called "Quinine Bitters" fluid did not contain quinine. There was a slight sediment, which he also tested, and it did not contain quinine or any alkaloid resembling quinine.

Several other affidavits for the plaintiff having been read,

Mr. Buckley read the evidence given upon affidavit by the defendant and his witnesses.

Mr. John Davies, the defendant, deposed that it was not true to say that no other preparation except the plaintiffs' bitters had been known as "Quinine Bitters," or as "the great Welsh remedy." The name "Quinine Bitters" had been known to chemists and grocers for many years. They had known "Quinine Tonic Bitters" and "Quinine and Iron Bitters" for a long time. He put in bottles, with labels upon them, containing preparations made by various chemists in Wales, and bearing the words "Quinine Bitters," "the great Welsh remedy," and other phrases, the use of which by him was objected to by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Hastings pointed out that all these bottles were now exhibited without the outside wrapper.

Mr. Buckley said one was prepared and sold by Messrs. Peglar, South Wales and Monmouthshire; another by Francis & Co., Wrexham; another by William Davies; and another was Dr. Jenner's "Quinine Bitters," sold by Messrs.

Lorimer & Co. He thonght he was right in saying that all these were either "Quinine Bitters," or "Quinine Tonic," or "Quinine and Iron Bitters." He then resumed the reading of the deposition, in which defendant stated that he had always sold the plaintiffs' preparation as "William Evans's Quinine Bitters"; never as "Quinine Bitters" alone, nor as "the great Welsh remedy" alone. The plaintiffs gave it different names in their circulars and advertisements—"the best remedy of the age," "English workman's friend," "guide to health," "unrivalled tonic bitters," "successful and permanent remedy," "great blood-purifier," and so on, but in no instance as "the great Welsh remedy" alone. That name had been for many years past commonly used by Welsh mannfacturing chemists for articles manufactured by them. It had been used by Isaac Jones for many years in connection with proprietary medicines. Hughes had used "the great Welsh remedy" for nearly twenty years, defendant himself for twenty-one years, and his predecessors for twenty years before him had used words equivalent thereto in connection with "worm-lozenges," manufactured by him—"the celebrated Cambrian remedy"—and he used the phrase "the great Welsh drink" in connection with another preparation. Those names had led him to adopt "the great Welsh remedy" in connection with his quinine bitters, and not any desire to injure his neighbonrs. "The great Welsh drink" was "Davies' Extract of Herbs."

Mr. Hastings: But the name "Davies" is there.

Mr. Buckley continued to read the affidavit, in which defendant pointed out that the plaintiffs cautioned the public against taking any preparation called quinine bitters nnless the name "William Evans" was upon it. He had learned that Quinine Bitters conld be had cheaper by a certain firm than he was getting it at, and he wrote to the plaintiffs, asking to be supplied at a reduced price. Receiving no reply, he looked through his prescription-book, and adopted a prescription of a local physician. In October last he commenced to manufacture quinine bitters, and had sold it ever since. That was known to William Evans, the manager of the plaintiff company, as deponent's letter of July had informed that gentleman of his intention, and Evans complained of his using the words "quinine bitters," bnt not of his having copied the company's labels or bottles. The bottles he used were not peculiar, but were common to the trade as 8-oz. panel bottles, and were used by chemists all over the kingdom. The plaintiff company's labels also were pink, and his were blue. The plaintiffs wrapped their bottles in grey paper, and the wrapper he used was blue. He entirely denied that he had passed off, or tried to pass off, his quinine bitters as that of the plaintiffs. On the contrary, when anyone applied for "William Evans's Quinine Bitters," he supplied him with that of the plaintiffs. It was common to make a 30-per-cent. reduction on the printed price of such medicines. Peglar's price-list showed the prices charged for proprietary medicines. Hngh Davies's cough-mixture was there described as "the great Welsh remedy," and the plaintiffs' preparation was described in the same list as "William Evans's Quinine Bitters," and not as "the great Welsh remedy, or vegetable tonic." His (defendant's) preparation of quinine bitters originally contained a large proportion of quinine; but, having received complaints that several people had had headache, he, in November, prepared a small quantity without quinine, and substituted other tonics, which added 50 or 60 per cent. to the cost. Some of this remained unsold, and one of these bottles must have been bought for Mr. Attfield. All the allegations made by the plaintiffs as to his seeking to copy, or seeking to pass off his goods as theirs, were quite false and unfounded.

Mr. E. M. Daniel, advertising agent in the employment of the *Cambrian Daily Leader*, stated that he had searched the advertisements in that paper, and also in the *South Wales Daily News*, and could not find that Evans's Quinine Bitters was advertised as "the great Welsh remedy."

Mr. William Morgan, doctor of medicine, deposed that he had received and analysed samples of the defendant's and of the plaintiffs' preparations. The plaintiffs' contained a small quantity of quinine. The defendant's contained a large quantity—about 2 grains to the ounce, or double the quantity in the plaintiffs'.

Mr. Wm. J. McMurray, commercial traveller, deposed that he had half-a-dozen times bought a bottle of the defendant's mixture. He sometimes found it much more bitter than at others, and spoke about it to the defendant, who told him that he was varying the quantity.

Mr. Luxton, traveller with samples of labels, stated that he had taken orders for the labels from the defendant. Such words as "vegetable tonic," "vegetable remedy," "great blood-tonic," did not belong exclusively to any person.

Mr. Wm. T. Olive, chemist and druggist, and in business for thirty years, deposed that he had known the plaintiffs' preparation for the last thirteen years. It had always been known in the trade, and by the public, as "William Evans's Quinine Bitters," the name Evans being used in the same distinctive way as the names Holloway and Beecham for pills. He had never heard of it being sold as "the great Welsh remedy."

Mr. John K. Roberts, chemist and druggist, Swansea, made an affidavit to a similar effect.

Mr. Robert I. Jones, in business for fifty years as a chemist and druggist, said in his evidence that he had applied the term "the great Welsh remedy," to pills which he had prepared for many years.

Mr. Hugh Davies gave testimony that he had nsed the phrases "the great Welsh remedy," and "vegetable remedy," for his cough-mixtnre and pills.

Mr. E. Marshall, St. John's Road, London, and also of Sussex, chemist and druggist, said he never knew the plaintiffs' bitters by any other name than "William Evans's Quinine Bitters." The plaintiffs called particnlar attention to that as a preventive of imitation. Unless "Evans's" was asked for, he wonld not supply the plaintiffs' quinine tonic. He would supply quinine wine.

Mr. Hastings read a short rebutting affidavit by Mr. William Evans, and another by Mr. Carteighe, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who deposed that he had always associated Quinine Bitters with Mr. Evans's name. The learned counsel then said he thought he need not trouble his Lordship any further. The case, he snbmitted, was clearly made out.

His Lordship: You have known of this since September last.

Mr. Hastings: But I nnderstand this is to be treated as the trial.

Mr. Buckley: This is the first suggestion of it that I have heard.

Mr. Hastings: Oh, I thought it was. But I submit that that is no reason why an injunction should not be granted, if your Lordship is satisfied as to the fraudulent intention of the defendant, and I submit that that is plain. He proceeded to urge that the prescription from which the defendant said he made his preparation was not prodnced, and the defendant's name did not appear on the label at all.

Mr. Buckley, for the defendant, then addressed the Court. He said this was "infringement of trade-mark" gone mad.

His Lordship, interposing: I do not think it is infringement of mark, but I don't like your label.

Mr. Buckley said he would pass on to that, remarking only that the plaintiffs' first claim was absurd; that they next claimed exclusive use of the words "quinine bitters," which was just as absurd; and with regard to "the great Welsh remedy," and "vegetable tonic," those words were not always nsed by the plaintiffs.

His Lordship: They used them in advertisements.

Mr. Buckley said there were cases in which the words "the great Welsh remedy" did not appear. The point was to prove that in a great many cases they did not use them. That was proved by the fact that numbers of other people had used the words, not for quinine bitters, but for other preparations. The words seemed to be attractive to the Welsh people.

His Lordship said that the words appeared to be used for other preparations.

Mr. Buckley said that therefore the use of the words was neither exclusively the plaintiffs', nor was their nse by the defendant any proof of dishonesty at all, nor of any attempt to identify his preparations with those of the plaintiffs. The mark had not been infringed; and the words "the great Welsh remedy" had not been used to mislead, because the plaintiffs' preparations were not known by those words. The words "pure vegetable tonic" were merely a descriptive expression; and, therefore, the one thing that remained for him to deal with was the statement on the defendant's label

that his qninine bitters were "prepared only at the Quinine Bitters Mannfactory, Swansea."

His Lordship: I think, Mr. Buckley, that the least yon can do is to alter that part.

Mr. Buckley said that immediately the writ was issued his client wrote to the plaintiffs saying he was quite willing to do what was reasonable. On June 24 he wrote denying that he had infringed, but adding that "with the view of avoiding litigation they wonld make any reasonable alteration on the labels." The difficulty which his client was in, in respect to pntting his own name on the labels, was this. The preparation was sold by other chemists besides himself, and chemists very frequently objected to having the name of the makers on an article if they were themselves chemists. It was, therefore, a common mode to make up these preparations with only the name of the mannfactory.

His Lordship: He displayed remarkably little power of invention when he selected this one.

Mr. Bnckley replied that Mr. Davies did that which was generally done—he described the manufactory as distingnished from the name of the manufacturer. But even on that point the plaintiffs had no exclusive right to the words "quinine bitters manufactory." He submitted, npon the whole case, that the plaintiffs had failed as regarded infringement of mark; that they had failed on their exclusive right to the words "quinine bitters"; that they had failed in their attempt to prove fraud in the preparation of the label; and that they had no exclnsive right to the other expressions referred to, but that the defendant was equally entitled with them to get what profit he could out of the trade in qninine bitters, and to describe the place where he made it as the "Quinine Bitters Manufactory, Swansea." He accordingly snbmitted that the motion should be dismissed.

His Lordship: Are yon willing to alter your label?

Mr. Buckley: As regards what is at the foot? ["Prepared at the Quinine Bitters Manufactory, Swansea."]

His Lordship was nnderstood to reply in the affirmative.

Mr. Buckley said he would not go back on what they had already offered. His client wanted to deal fairly in the matter.

His Lordship: I wish carefully to gnard myself against being supposed to entertain the view that the plaintiffs have exclusive right to the words "quinine bitters."

Mr. Buckley: Certainly not.

His Lordship: But I do not approve the nse of the words "quinine bitters mannfactory" at the foot of the defendant's label.

Mr. Buckley said that whatever his Lordship thought fair he would do. His Lordship, however, would remember the objection to putting the maker's own name upon the label.

His Lordship: There are numerous other ways.

Mr. Bnckley said it occurred to him to substitute for the present form the words "the mannfactory, Swansea," leaving out the words "quinine bitters."

His Lordship: I do not desire to settle your label for yon. It may be right to let it stand over for a week, and then submit your alterations to the plaintiffs, and see what they say; but that certainly seems to me to be a very fanlty point.

Mr. Buckley: Yes, of course; the defendant had better have an opportunity of considering it for himself.

His Lordship: Very well, then; let it stand over for a week.

The motion "stood over" accordingly.

Adulterated Tincture of Rhubarb.

The cases briefly reported last week as having been tried at North Holland (Lincolnshire) Petty Sessions, were bronght against shopkeepers, not chemists. Mr. C. H. Southwell, of Boston, county analyst, certified in one case that the preparation was adulterated with caramel (bnrnt sugar), which was not an ingredient of the official preparation. The analyst stated that in his opinion the sample was not of the nature, substance, and qnality of the official tincture of rhubarb, inasmuch as not more than 25 per cent. of the quantity of saffron ordered had been used in the preparation. Defendant stated that the preparation had been nsed on the premises for several years, and only a very small qnantity had ever been sold—in fact, the superintendent had been his best customer. (Langhter.) Snperintendent Crawford said he qnite believed that the preparation had been in stock for some time. The case was withdrawn on payment of costs.

In the other case, the certificate from Mr. Southwell showed that the preparation was adulterated with caramel, and had not more than 20 per cent. of saffron. It was badly prepared, turbid, and quite unlike the official preparation. Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs.

Medicine-stamp Act Prosecution.

At the Clerkenwell Police Conrt, before Mr. Kennedy, on Friday, July 15, Mr. F. C. Heron, chemist and druggist, of 10 Hatton Garden, E C., answered to five summonses charging him with having, on February 29 and March 1 and 4 last respectively, infringed the provisions of the Medicine-stamp Act by selling, without duly stamping the same, the following articles, liable to stamp-duty:—Heron's "Anti-catarrh Smelling-salts" (encalyptus menthol inhalant), "Cascara Elixir," "Compound Mixture of Quinine and Nux Vomica," "Hypnolio Powders," and "Nasalon" snuff.

Mr. Hawkins prosecuted on behalf of the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Heron nndertook his own defence.

Mr. Hawkins said that by section 2 of the Act 52 George III., chap. 150 (generally known as the Medicine-stamp Act), a penalty was imposed on any person who sold certain medicines specified in the schedule to the Act, without such medicines, being properly stamped. In this case five medicines were purchased which came under the general description, and he proposed to give evidence to the effect.

Mr. A. Woodward, assistant in the laboratory at Somerset House, said that on February 29 last he visited the defendant's shop at 10 Hatton Garden, and purchased a bottle of "Heron's Anti-catarrh Smelling-salts," labelled "Eucalyptus Menthol Inhalant." He now produced the label of the bottle.

Mr. Hawkins: The label, he contended, held out the medicine as being "beneficial to or for the cure or relief of maladies, distempers, &c., affecting the human body."

Mr. Kennedy: In popular language, it is a patent medicine, and a person selling that has to have it stamped?

Mr. Hawkins: Each bottle containing it has to be stamped.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Heron, said he asked for "Anti-catarrh Smelling-salts," as advertised in defendant's list, and the preparation mentioned was introdnced to him.

Mr. Heron said it was not Anti-catarrh Smelling-salts at all, and had nothing to do with the remedy put forth in his list.

Witness: It was introduced to him by the assistant.

Mr. Hawkins: We charge him with what we did obtain. We allege that the Eucalyptus Menthol Inhalant requires a stamp.

Mr. Heron objected. If he had said "Heron's Eucalyptus Inhalant," it would render it liable to stamp-duty; but he did not use the possessive case. It was simply getting round the Act. The whole Act was simply a farce, and was looked at by chemists as being so. As far as the Patent-medicine Act was concerned, there was no such thing as a patent medicine. They were merely proprietary remedies, and anyone could sell a proprietary remedy. He had always made it a rule to stamp his remedies when they were liable to duty. He was out at the time these things were sold, and in his absence his assistant may have let a package or two go. In that particular case it was held ont by the advertisement as being curative, but there was no possessive case made use of, and the label itself did not imply liability.

Mr. Kennedy: Is it not beneficial, or for the prevention of a malady?

Mr. Heron: It is, sir; bnt it is not so stated on the label.

Mr. Hawkins: It is held out as antiseptic, antispasmodic, and stimulant, and we say that is clearly holding it out as beneficial.

The witness then proved the pnrchase of a bottle of "Heron's Cascara Elixir" on March 1, and a package of "Hypnolio Powders."

Mr. Heron admitted that the label on this bottle rendered it liable to duty, and that it had been supplied by his assistant. The powders which had been supplied were not

the Hypnolio Powders as advertised in his list; they were simply sulphonal powders.

Mr. Kennedy: Then you did not supply him with what he wanted; he asked for Hypnolio Powders.

The witness, continuing, said that on March 4 he purchased a bottle of "Heron's Compound Mixture of Quinine and Nux Vomica."

Mr. Heron said that was usually stamped, and was, no doubt, liable under the Act. It was procured during his absence.

Mr. Kennedy: It seems that this assistant has been very commonly neglecting to put the stamp on.

Mr. Heatley, another assistant at the Somerset House Laboratory, was then called and proved the purchase of a package of "Heron's Nasalon" on March 4 from the defendant personally. He received a list of remedies with it.

Mr. Heron said on that package there was merely a written label. It did not say "Heron's Nasalon."

Mr. Kennedy: Nasalon itself is rather a stiff word—a proprietary word.

Mr. Heron, continuing, said these cases were most difficult for chemists to defend. The Inland Revenue authorities called round behind their backs and pressed assistants. There were a number of cases of the kind. He had always done his best to stamp the articles, but they would have to lock up a tremendous lot of money if they wished to keep everything stamped that they sold.

Mr. Kennedy said it was no use quarreling with the Act of Parliament. Defendant seemed to have been selling a lot of patent medicines without any stamp at all. He would impose a fine of 1*l.* each in the case of the Smelling-salts, Cascara Elixir, Compound Mixture of Quinine and Nux Vomica, and Nasalon—in every case except the Hypnolio Powders—and 12*s.* costs. The fines were paid.

At the Stratford County Magistrates' Court, before Sir T. F. Buxton, on Saturday, July 16, Arthur Saunders, chemist and druggist, of Orford Road, 4 Market Terrace, Walthamstow, and Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, was summoned in seventeen instances, under the Medicine-stamp Act, with having sold the following remedies without stamps:—"Saunders's Aniseed Cough-balsam" (two summonses); "Neuralgia Nerve-tonic" (three); "Saunders's Family Embrocation" (two); "Arnicated Chilblain-liniment" (three); "Liquid Taraxacum, Podophyllin, and Ginger" (three); "Saunders's Chlorodyne" (two); "Tussine Cough-cure" (two).

Mr. Denniss prosecuted for the Inland Revenue, and Mr. E. C. Kilsby defended Mr. Saunders. After some preliminary conversation between the two solicitors and the Magistrate,

Mr. Denniss said they might take it that all the medicines which had been purchased were liable to stamp-duty. Mr. Saunders had three shops, at each of which he sold and advertised these medicines. At the Lea Bridge Road shop six articles, all liable to duty, had been purchased. As regards one article (chlorodyne), at one shop there was a stamp on it and at another shop there was not. It was the duty of the seller to see that the stamp was affixed before selling it, and of course, although the amount of duty on each bottle might be small, when large quantities were sold there was a great loss of duty.

Sir T. F. Buxton: I presume it will turn rather upon the statements of that handbill. There is nothing in your statement to show there is any claim that these are secret medicines.

Mr. Denniss said he should show in each case that, either by the handbill or label on the bottle, the medicines were held out as being beneficial. He was proceeding to specify the different articles, when

Mr. Kilsby, on behalf of the defendant, admitted that there should have been stamps on every one of them except the "Taraxacum, Podophyllin, and Ginger" and the "Arnicated Chilblain-liniment." Indeed, regarding the latter, they had a letter from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue saying it was not liable.

Mr. Denniss: But Mr. Saunders has not confined himself to the label; he has, in addition, delivered handbills which contained the particulars of the words that had been struck out on the label. In the case of the liquid taraxacum, &c., there was also a handbill. At the top of the handbill there was the word "Saunders's" although on the label there was no claim to any proprietorship.

Mr. Kilsby: We do not claim any right. There is nothing to prevent any other person selling the same thing.

Mr. Denniss: By calling it Saunders's it is no doubt made a proprietary medicine.

The Magistrate: I think that would be an open question rather.

Mr. Denniss: If you sell a thing as Saunders's surely that is claiming it as proprietary.

Sir T. F. Buxton: Not as exclusive property. The Act says, "exclusive right or title." Proprietary medicine means exclusive right.

Mr. Denniss: We do not say he claims to have any exclusive right or title.

Sir T. F. Buxton: But he claims to be the proprietor.

Mr. Denniss: That it is held out to be a proprietary medicine—it is called Saunders's.

Sir T. F. Buxton: I think I should like to hear you on this point: Whether, if another chemist used the words "liquid taraxacum," &c., that he would be liable to be attacked by Mr. Saunders.

Mr. Denniss: That is not the point. If we charged the defendant with having claimed an exclusive right or title, he might say, "I have not claimed any exclusive right." We admit that, but he does hold it out as a proprietary medicine because he calls it Saunders's.

Sir T. F. Buxton: Suppose you say Allen & Hanburys' cod-liver oil—I am only asking for information. Is that a proprietary medicine?

Mr. Denniss: No, sir, because that would come under the exemption of a pure drug.

Sir T. F. Buxton: Are not taraxacum and ginger pure drugs?

Mr. Denniss: They are mixed together in combination.

Sir T. F. Buxton: Take another case. Supposing it were Allen & Hanburys' sulphate of quinine. That is more than one chemical substance.

Mr. Denniss: It is a single drug, sir.

Sir T. F. Buxton: I do not see where you bring in a pure drug when many drugs are combinations.

Mr. Denniss: Podophyllin is not a mere element; it consists of various elements—carbon, hydrogen and so on in chemical combination; but it forms a single drug.

Sir T. F. Buxton: Why do you say this preparation is not a single drug?

Mr. Denniss: The bottle itself shows it is taraxacum and podophyllin.

Sir T. F. Buxton: I think your theory will land you in some inconsistence.

Mr. Denniss: I think not. Here it cannot be said that taraxacum is not a drug, or podophyllin is not a drug. These are sold in combination, and therefore it does not come within that exemption. By holding it out as "Saunders's" it might be that there was a greater market value. The proceedings were simply taken to protect the Revenue.

Sir T. F. Buxton: There are others in which "Saunders's" is put at the head.

Mr. Denniss: Yes, there are.

Mr. Kilsby: We admit all the others are liable, but as regards the chilblain-liniment we do not think it comes under the words in the Act, "beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, disorder, or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body." Do chilblains come under that? We submit not.

Sir T. F. Buxton: I think so. Have you ever had them, Mr. Kilsby? (Laughter.)

Mr. Kilsby: No, sir. That, however, was the reason the label was not put on that. This Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1812, when none of these nostrums were thought of. The goods in question were mostly put up at one of Mr. Saunders's shops in Orford Road, and if any were required at the other shops, stamps were supplied to the assistants. It appeared that owing to the removal of an assistant in November last the stamping of the remedies had been neglected without Mr. Saunders being aware of the fact. He thought the stamps were being put upon the articles, and had no wish to avoid the stamping. He (Mr. Kilsby) had personally known the defendant sixteen years, and could speak as to his client's character and ability as a chemist.

Sir T. F. Buxton: How many cases are there?

Mr. Denniss: There are seventeen, sir; but we should be quite willing to elect, say, three of them for you to deal with.

Sir T. F. Buxton: What are the maximum and the minimum penalties?

Mr. Denniss: The maximum is 10*l*, and there is no fixed minimum.

Sir T. F. Buxton: We will take the first three cases, then. I understand you withdraw all but three?

Mr. Denniss: I withdraw all but three.

Sir T. F. Buxton: The defendant must pay a fine of 1*l*. on one of the cases—say on the sale of "Tussine"—and he must pay 6*s*. 6*d*. costs, and also 2*l*., the costs of the remaining summonses. The amount was paid.

The Electric-belt Business.

At the Bloomsbury County Court, on Tuesday, before his Honour Judge Bacon, a claim and counter-claim in the action of the Medical Battery Company *v* Jeffry was heard. The claim was for 3*l*. 5*s*., balance of 5*l*. 5*s*., the price of an electric belt (Harness's patent) supplied by the plaintiff company to the defendant; and the defendant, by way of counter-claim, sought to have an I.O U. for 3*l*. 5*s*. delivered up to him, and the sum of 2*l*. cash returned to him, on the following grounds—that he was induced to buy the electric belt through misrepresentation, and, secondly, that there was no good consideration for the contract into which he had entered with the plaintiff company.

Mr. De Witt appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lickfold for the defendant.

Mr. Frederick Thomas Simmonds said he had been in the employ of the plaintiff company for nearly seven years. During that period 16,900 cases had passed through his hands. The defendant came to the Electropathic and Zander Institute, 52 Oxford Street, on May 9, and was shown to witness's consulting-room. He had a sprain which he said he thought might develop into rupture. Examined the defendant and told him the hernia was incomplete. Recommended him an electric belt, which had been fitted on him. The belt was intended to reduce the pressure and give tone to the muscles. The price of the belt was 5*l*. 5*s*. The defendant said he had only 2*l*., and the cashier offered to take his I O.U. for the balance. Witness did not represent himself as a qualified medical man.

In cross-examination the witness said he began treating hernia cases after having been with the company about three months. Before he was employed at Harness's he was employed in commercial pursuits. Asked if he had any qualification for treating hernia, he said he had studied it ever since he was nine years of age.

What was your "commercial pursuit" before you were employed by the plaintiffs?—I was a salesman in the West-end of London in Oriental furniture.

You do not require much knowledge of the treatment of hernia in selling Oriental furniture?—No. I am now one of the consulting officers at the plaintiffs'. There are two qualified medical men on the premises from 10 to 6 daily. I do not think it necessary to consult them in cases of hernia. In the first or incipient form of hernia electricity is a good thing. I cannot say what the effect of electricity is, but the belt would give support. The belt sold to the defendant is a proper one for the purpose.

Do you pledge your oath that the patient would get a serviceable amount of electricity from this belt?—Yes, certainly. The moisture from the body would complete the circuit. When the defendant called on me he did not ask for a truss. A truss would cost from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 12*s*. 6*d*. I do not know the intrinsic value of this electric belt.

This was the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Lickfold said he should prove that there had been misrepresentation, and submitted that the contract ought to be avoided on that ground.

The defendant, Mr. D. Jeffry, said he was in the employ of the Union Bank, and had been for twenty-nine years. In consequence of what he read in an advertisement, he called at the plaintiffs' establishment, 52 Oxford Street, saw the porter, and said he wanted to see a qualified gentleman to inform him if he was ruptured or not. Was introduced to the last witness, who examined him and told him he was not suffering from hernia, and if he used one of Harness's belts he would soon be all right. He gave 2*l*. on account and an I.O.U. for 3*l*. 5*s*. for balance. He had worn the belt for some time, and it gave him great pain. There was downward pressure, and a lump formed in the groin; an external sore also formed. He consulted Dr. Rowntree on May 23, who advised him that he was and had been ruptured for some time. He wore a truss, and was now much better.

Cross-examined: The misrepresentations he complained of were that Mr. Simmonds was not a qualified medical man; that Mr. Simmonds told him he was not ruptured, and that he wanted an electric belt and not a truss. On these misrepresentations he was induced to try the belt.

Mr. William George Rowntree, L.R.C.P., said he examined Mr. Jeffry on May 23, and found him suffering from rupture, which had probably existed for the previous three months.

Mr. T. E. Gatehouse, electrical and consulting engineer, said he had examined the belt produced.

What do you say of its electrical powers?—I say it has not any, and that it is utterly useless.

Why do you say so?—Because I have tested it.

There is zinc and copper in it, and why do you say it is useless as an electrical appliance?—Because, as the belt stands, it cannot generate any electricity at all.

His Honour: You have heard the witness (Mr. Simmonds) say that the moisture of the body, acting on these bits of zinc and copper, would complete the circuit. Have you tried it in this way?

Witness: Yes; the moisture of the body is supposed to act chemically on these metals. Your Honour is acquainted with the schoolboy experiment of putting half-a-crown under and a penny above the tongue, and on bringing the two metals into contact little flashes of light appear before the eye.

His Honour: I did not know about the light, only the taste.

Witness (continuing): The moisture of the body would be sufficient to set up a current between two dissimilar metals, but you must have a circuit. If I place one half of this belt on my stomach and the other half on my back, I have the elements for a galvanic battery, but there is no completion of the current.

His Honour: The witness says the circuit is completed by the action of the moisture.

Witness: That is the internal and not the external circuit.

His Honour: Why would not a body touched back and front and all round complete a circuit?

Witness: As this belt was worn, it never produced a trace of electricity. This morning I made an experiment with this belt so as to produce a small quantity of electricity. I took salt water and saturated the two parts. I saturated the web, and then I connected the copper and zinc with a galvanometer, and so I got a slight deflection of the needle of about fourteen degrees. I then put on my leg and my arm, and the deflection was not in the slightest degree altered. That shows that when these belts are worn by any patient no electricity passes through the body in any way whatever. Electrically these belts are absolutely useless.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Witt: This belt, as the defendant wore it, would produce no current at all. The circuit was not completed. I saturated this belt with salt water, and then I got a small electrical current. I say there is a current, but the current will not go through the body—it is the webbing, and not the body, which forms the internal current.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. De Witt contended that though Mr. Simmonds might have been guilty of an error of judgment, he had not made such misrepresentations as entitled the defendant to avoid the contract which he had entered into.

His Honour, in the course of his judgment, said the defendant had been taken in in the sense that he had been persuaded to buy something utterly useless. It is not every such case which will entitle the purchaser to avoid his purchase, and have back the purchase-money; but there are cases in which the purchaser is entitled to avoid his contract. He thought it clear on the evidence that the defendant went to the plaintiffs' establishment and asked to see a qualified doctor. That was uncontradicted. The defendant had shown that the gentleman whom he saw, and whom he asked for a truss, recommended him something which he said was better. The defendant had shown that this gentleman told

him he was not suffering from rupture, but only from the beginning of rupture. He had no doubt from the evidence Mr. Simmonds said to the defendant, "I am happy to tell yon you are not ruptured." But that was not the fact: the defendant was ruptured, as he (the Judge) could not help believing from the evidence of Dr. Rowntree. Then was the thing which the defendant received the thing which he asked for? He would not enter into the merits of the electrical appliance, which he did not understand. Mr. Gatehouse's evidence as to the electrical volume might be right or wrong. He did not know; but this belt was the thing put on the man when he was ruptured, and the man was persuaded to buy it upon the representation that he was not ruptured. He went for a truss. He was told, "You do not want a truss." This was a representation made by a man who had not taken the trouble to qualify himself, and who ought not to have made any representation at all. That was the representation which led to the contract —a contract without any good of any sort to the defendant—and it must be avoided. There must be judgment for the defendant on his counter-claim, and his 2*l.* must be returned to him.

Mr. Lickfold applied for costs on the higher scale.

His Honour refused the application.

Judgment accordingly.

Action by the Society of Apothecaries.

In the Derby County Court, on Tuesday, before Judge Kenelm Digby, the Society of Apothecaries sought to recover the penalty of 20*l.* against Mr. Christopher Jones, of London Road, Derby, for practising as an apothecary by attending, advising, furnishing, and supplying medicine without having proper qualification. Mr. Rogers appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. B. Hextall represented the defendant.

Mr. Rogers explained that the action was brought by the Society of Apothecaries in conjunction with the Medical Defence Union. It had been found necessary to send sham patients to the defendant, against whom many complaints had been received, on account of the difficulty in getting patients who had been "treated" by him, or his principal, Mr. David Wilkinson, who was also the defendant's father-in-law, to come forward. A "patient" was accordingly sent to the house occupied by the defendant, who treated him for liver-complaint, and seemed to think that the liver was the source of all the complaints in the world. With regard to the letters "M.B." after the defendant's name on the cards circulated by him, he understood that this did not mean Bachelor of Medicine, but "Medical Botanist."

Joseph Edward Newman, clerk in the employ of the plaintiffs' solicitor, said he called on defendant, who, after examining his throat, said, "It's there," and, "It's your liver." Witness inquired if his liver being bad would affect his throat, and defendant replied, "Yes; your liver affects your whole body." He further told witness that he suffered from indigestion, and added, "I will guarantee to say that your liver, instead of doing its proper work, is like a piece of indiarubber." (Laughter.) Witness was in perfect health at the time. Defendant gave him some medicine and pills, but witness had not taken any.

For the defence, Mr. Hextall admitted that the defendant had no proper medical qualification, and contended that, in order to make out that the defendant had acted as an apothecary, there must be evidence that he had mixed up medicine prepared for the specific use of a particular person. He submitted that the defendant had not acted as an apothecary, and would prove that the medicine he sold was already made up. The defendant was the son-in-law of Mr. David Wilkinson, who had carried on business as a herbalist for forty years at Ripley, and made every drop of medicine and every pill he sold before he came to Derby. He did not prescribe in the sense in which physicians prescribed, and the evidence did not show there had been any mixing up.

Defendant was sworn and subjected to a searching cross-examination, but stoutly denied that he had ever prepared any medicines in his life, and had no means of doing so in Derby.

There were two other cases of a similar character against the defendant, the principal witnesses being Frank Denny Eaton and Miss Ellen Page, clerks in the employ of the Medical Defence Union, both of whom visited the defendant on the pretext of imaginary ailments, and were sold medicine and pills for "liver-complaints."

Mr. Hextell intimated that the defence he set up in the first case would apply to the others.

His Honour said he would reserve his judgment until the next Court.

Castor-oil Pills.

Albert Berry, herbalist, Shipley, was summoned on Monday, at the Bradford West Riding Court, at the instance of Alexander Quinlan, inspector of food and drugs to the West Riding County Council, for selling a commodity which was not of the nature and quality demanded.

The Inspector said he visited the shop of the defendant on June 10, and bought two-pennyworth of castor-oil pills. These were sent to the county analyst at Sheffield, who found no castor oil whatever, and only "gamboge."

The defence was that the defendant did not himself make the pills; but they were made up by his father, and he did know anything further about their composition.

Fined 20*s.* and costs.

Copper in Peas.

The Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate some time since dismissed a summons under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, in which it was alleged that certain preserved peas had been bought which contained 1½ grain of sulphate of copper to the bottle.

Another case was brought before the Magistrate on July 13, and this time the certificate asserted that the proportion of sulphate of copper was 2½ grains to the pound.

In the course of his evidence, Dr. Campbell Brown, the city analyst, said that since the previous case he had examined numbers of tins and bottles of preserved peas, and though their colour was green and fresh, they were absolutely free from any injurious colouring-matter. It was evident they were kept green-looking by some new process of which he knew nothing at present. He considered that the effect of the use of sulphate of copper was to injure the digestive power of the stomach. Of course, it depended entirely on the strength or the weakness of the stomach; but he himself had frequently at public banquets tasted sulphate of copper in the peas which were served at table, and he invariably put them on one side of his plate.

Dr. Hope, assistant medical officer of health, corroborated Dr. Campbell Brown as to the effects of sulphate of copper on the stomach. Peas, when preserved in their natural state, were more yellowish and less attractive than when they were treated with sulphate of copper. He found that, in order to give a natural greening or pigment to peas, the minimum quantity of sulphate of copper ranged between ½ grain and 1½ grain.

The Magistrate remarked that in the former case the packers of preserved peas said that 1½ grain of sulphate of copper was sufficient to retain the natural colour of a pound bottle of preserved peas. He imposed a fine of 20*s.* and costs.

A case of adulteration of preserved French beans was next investigated. The proportion of sulphate of copper was again 2½ grains to the pound. A fine of 10*s.* and costs was imposed.

Adulterated Tartaric Acid.

At the Woolwich Police Court, before Mr. Kennedy, on Tuesday, July 19, George Mence Smith, oil and colour man, was summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act by the Woolwich Local Board of Health for having, on May 17 last, sold some tartaric acid not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser. Colonel Hughes, M.P., appeared for the Local Board, and Mr. Blanchard Wontner defended.

There were other summonses dealing with tartaric and citric acids to be heard, and it was agreed that as far as possible the evidence given in this case should rule the others.

Mr. J. Cartey, inspector of the Local Board, said he purchased, on May 17, at Mr. Smith's shop in Beresford Square, Woolwich, ½ lb. of tartaric acid. He told the manager of the shop at the time that he wished it for the

purpose of having it analysed by the public analyst. The acid was divided into three portions and labelled and sealed. One of the portions he delivered to the analyst, and now produced that gentleman's certificate which showed that the acid contained ·0026 per cent. of lead, equivalent to ·18 grain of lead per lb.

Cross-examined: He was directed by the analyst to purchase the samples, but not directed by anyone where to get them. The manager of the shop, in reply to his question, said there was not much of the article called for. He asked for 6 oz. of the acid first, and ½ lb. was made up. He was quite certain on that point.

Dr. W. R. Smith, public analyst for Woolwich, said he had written out the certificate produced by the last witness. The quantity of lead found in the sample of the acid submitted to him appeared a small quantity—namely, ·18 grain of lead per lb.—but it was a poisonous quantity. It was well known that lead poison was conveyed through drinking-water, and $\frac{1}{24}$ part of a grain in a gallon of water would produce poisonous effects. The important point about the presence of lead in anything which was used for consumption was that it was a cumulative poison, and so far as tartaric acid was concerned it was in very common use in effervescing powders, baking-powders, powder for raising bread, and in making mineral waters. As public analyst, he had had to analyse mineral waters, and had found them to contain lead. The lead probably gained access to the acid by some defective method in the process of manufacture.

Cross-examined: He did not assert that if a man drank on one occasion a gallon of water containing $\frac{1}{24}$ part of a grain that it would injure him. The poison was cumulative, and if a person habitually drank water which was contaminated with lead to that extent it would produce lead-poisoning. The lead mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia was acetate of lead—a very different thing. It was present in the acid either as lead or tartrate of lead, not as acetate. The lead found in the sample was more powerful than the acetate. Acetate of lead was, practically, a harmless sort of lead. He could not tell the smallest quantity of lead known to have poisoned a person. He did not know how much tartaric acid was used in a bottle of lemonade. What he said was that this lead was a foreign ingredient. It might not in that quantity kill a man or produce immediately poisonous results upon him; but lead present in any substance in that proportion, if persevered with, became a very serious danger to health because of its cumulative nature. He could not tell how much lemonade containing tartaric acid a person would have to drink before he had taken ·18 grain of lead.

Mr. Kennedy: It is a foreign ingredient not necessary for the tartaric acid.

Mr. Wontner: It is a question whether the defendant can avoid it there.

Mr. Kennedy: He personally cannot, but the question is whether the manufacturer cannot.

Dr. Smith said he had had no experience in the manufacture of tartaric acid, and would be surprised to hear that none but leaden vessels could be used in actual commerce and practice. He had analysed tartaric and citric acids without finding lead. In this particular case the quantity was not a large one.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Dr. John Muter, called for the defence, said he had received a sample of the tartaric acid in question, and on examination found it to be that usually sold as commercial tartaric acid. He agreed with the figures of Dr. Smith, but totally disagreed with the form of the certificate and with its conclusions. As an experienced public analyst he considered that to draw a certificate in that way, calculating so many parts of a grain per lb., was misleading. The article was one of which they did not take pounds. He took 30 grains of tartaric acid as the extreme dose at one time, and the extreme dose would only contain, roughly speaking, $\frac{1}{1500}$ part of a grain of lead—an absolutely ridiculous quantity to his mind. It was in his experience that 8 grains of tartaric acid were used in a half-pint bottle of lemonade. Taking the standard of $\frac{1}{20}$ part of a grain of lead to a gallon of water, spoken of by the previous witness, before they could get that by using this tartaric acid a person would have to drink something like 220 bottles of lemonade a day, or take about fifty seidlitz powders a day, and for the lead to have a poisonous effect they would have to keep that up. If a person attempted to take the tartaric acid in question freely, the acid would kill him before the lead would. It was very hard to meet with a sample of commercial tartaric acid free from lead. Pure acid could be obtained for scientific purposes, but it was not the article of commerce. It was made in platinum vessels and consequently was very expensive. He had to give 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* per lb. for it. The article in commerce was never free from lead. Generally there was a minute trace like that in the present case. He did not consider that amount of lead injurious at all.

Cross-examined: It was possible to get pure tartaric acid for scientific purposes, but the plant was too expensive to be used for ordinary commercial purposes. He agreed that lead was a foreign ingredient in the acid, but a man could hardly live long enough to take a sufficient quantity to kill him.

Mr. Kennedy: What proportion of the lead is required to be present to be injurious over the least time?

Witness: You ought to have $\frac{1}{20}$ part of a grain of lead in each dose of tartaric acid—in every 30 grains.

By Mr. Wontner: Lead was used medicinally as acetate of lead, and in this case it was there as the tartrate. He could could not see the difference between the one and the other, and considered the action would be the same.

Dr. J. H. Connor, of New Wandsworth, said he had treated many persons suffering from lead colic, in connection with a large white-lead works in Battersea He considered the quantity of lead present in the tartaric acid in question so infinitesimal as to be quite inert. A person would have to take such an enormous quantity of the acid before any symptom of lead-poisoning would occur that he thought it not worth consideration. It was his opinion that the acid would poison a man before he could get sufficient lead to do any mischief. The dose of acetate of lead in the B.P was 2 to 4 grains.

Cross-examined: If he found the quantity of lead mentioned in water, he would advise that something should be done to prevent it from getting there.

Mr. Wontner: I do not think we are going into water.

Mr. Kennedy: I think it is a fair illustration. (To witness.) Do you agree that the poison must be continually used?

Witness: You must not cease using it.

Mr. Wontner: Did you ever know of a case of poisoning by tartaric acid?

Witness: No, never. The same remarks would generally apply to citric acid.

Thomas Bennett (managing director of the firm of Sir J. B. Lawes & Co., Limited) described the manufacture of tartaric acid. Leaden vessels were necessary, as those made of other substances could not possibly stand the action of the acid and the application of heat. There was not enough platinum in the world to make vessels for the tartaric acid that they made in their own works. The acid in question had been supplied by his firm, and was what was known as commercial tartaric acid.

Cross-examined: They looked upon the lead as an unavoidable impurity. Experiments were now going on with a view of getting rid of the lead by a new process. The tartaric acid in question was the best that it had been possible to obtain hitherto.

Mr. Wontner: Then, sir, I have to call your attention to the fourth sub-section of section 6 in the Act. It is one of the provisions under which an offence shall not be deemed to be committed, and reads as follows:—"Where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation." In the circumstances was it possible to say that an offence had been committed? The manufacturer of the article had sworn that it was impossible to have a better article; and after the evidence of Dr. Muter could anybody for one moment say this was a case which would come under the Act? The Legislature itself had tried to provide for it.

Mr. Kennedy: That exception which you have read is your strongest point.

Mr. Wontner: The defendant has bought in the best market from the best manufacturer in the world, and he had taken every possible precaution. I ask you, sir, to dismiss the case.

Mr. Kennedy: If I come to the conclusion that this was unavoidably mixed, I must go into the other cases. I shall

adjourn the case for the present to consider the meaning of sub section 4 of section 6.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

A Patent Beetle-killer.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on July 19, before Mr. Justice Romer, an action was brought by Mr. Vincent Laine to restrain a former employé from infringing a patent for the destruction of kitchen pests, and asking for an account of profits, or damages, and delivery up of all compounds in his possession. Mr. John Cutler appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was represented by Mr. Abinger.

Mr. Cutler said the question was one of infringement. It was not a very romantic patent, being one for the destruction of blackbeetles, cockroaches, and other suchlike kitchen pests.

Mr. Justice Romer: What do you call "suchlike?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Cutler said that was the term used in the specification. The patent consisted of a compound the ingredients of which were set forth as water, phosphorus, rye flour, onion-juice, tartaric acid, and carrot-juice. The pith and marrow of the invention consisted in the use of phosphorus, rye-flour, and tartaric acid. The phosphorus became highly poisonous upon being turned into hypophosphorous acid, which was produced by the oxidisation of the phosphorus. The phosphorus was combined with the flour, which was acted upon by the tartaric acid, the effect being to decompose the flour and turn it into a substance known as glucose, which was a sweet substance, and presumably had the power of attracting beetles and suchlike pests. The onion and carrot juce were put in also for the purpose of attracting the beetles, the one by the smell and the other by its sweetness. The patent was the invention of Leon Ledain, and was assigned to the plaintiff, who found it extremely valuable. The plaintiff manufactured the compound, but did not sell it, his mode of procedure being to obtain contracts for the extermination of these kitchen pests. When a contract was obtained plaintiff's workmen went to the place and put down the compound. In this way the plaintiff built up a large business. The defendant for two years was in the plaintiff's employ, his duty being to mix and apply the compound. In this way the defendant became familiar with the names and residences of the plaintiff's customers, and about April, 1891, plaintiff became aware that defendant was sending round a circular in which he undertook to rid any premises of mice, blackbeetles, and other pests. The plaintiff obtained some of the defendant's compound, which, on analysis, he found to be an infringement of his. Hence the action.

The plaintiff bore out counsel's opening statement.

Cross-examined: Do you know other persons selling paste for killing beetles?—I know of powders, but they are good for nothing—they won't succeed.

They never kill the beetles?—No.

Do you use sugar and red precipitate?—No, but very much onions and carrots. (Laughter) I paid 140*l*, and I ought to be protected.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said he never told the defendant what the ingredients that he gave him to mix were.

Mr. Abinger admitted that the defendant carried on a similar business to that of the plaintiff, but denied that the material he used was colourably the same as the plaintiff's.

Mr. Alfred Gordon Salamon, F.I.C., said he had analysed both the compounds, and found them to all intents and purposes similar.

Cross-examined: In the defendant's compound he did not find any beef-tea—(laughter)—but he would not swear there was none. There was no red precipitate or oxide of mercury in it. The essential feature of the plaintiff's patent was the tartaric acid in conjunction with the flour, and the absence of these things from the recipes for the manufacture of phosphorus-paste distinguished them from the plaintiff's.

Mr. Abinger, for the defendant, submitted that the plaintiff had failed, because a person could not be restrained from producing a known result, if it was proved that the compound was not the same as the plaintiff's.

The defendant said in making his compound he used beef-tea, carrots, turnips, onions, and cabbage, which he prepared like a French soup. (Laughter.) These things were mixed with phosphorus, flour, tartaric acid, and red precipitate.

Cross examined: He was not aware that there was tartaric acid in the plaintiff's compound. It was his own idea to use tartaric acid, to take away the smell of the phosphorus.

Mr. Heald, a chemist, deposed that he had supplied the defendant with ingredients for his compound, including red precipitate.

Mr. Justice Romer granted an injunction restraining the defendant from infringing the plaintiff's patent, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the action, holding that he had taken the plaintiff's ingredients (knowingly or not) and added to them something which did not substantially alter the character of the mixture.

The "B. W. Hair" Litigation.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Wednesday, the case of Geddes *v.* Stephens came before Mr. Justice Collins and Mr. Justice Gainsford Bruce, sitting as a Divisional Court, upon appeal from the decision of the Master and Judge in Chambers striking out the counter-claim set up by the defendant upon the ground it was substantially the same as a claim set up in a former action and dismissed by Mr. Justice Kekewich with costs. The basis of the counter-claim was that Mr. Stephens was the proprietor of the business of B. W. Hair & Son, which was carried on in Holborn for the sale of catarrh-pills and asthmatic-remedies, and that the plaintiff had been wrongfully attempting to get the benefit of the goodwill of that business. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff had used books which belonged to B. W. Hair & Son, and he counter-claimed for a libel said to have been circulated to the effect that Stephens was not the owner of the business of B. W. Hair & Son, and that there was no such business in existence. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Temporary Structures.

The proprietor of Parke's Drug Store, Rye Lane, Peckham, was summoned on Tuesday, at the instance of the London County Council, at the Lambeth Police Court, for having erected a movable or temporary wooden structure without having obtained the licence of the Council. Mr. Burton, who appeared for the Council, said the structure consisted of a wooden frame, with glass centre, fixed on the parapet of a shop, and supported by iron rods. One of the surveyors under the County Council produced a plan of the erection. In cross-examination, the witness said he could not say whether this was the first case of the kind brought before a Court. No inhabitant had, so far as he knew, complained of the erection. He believed it was first mentioned by the district surveyor. Mr. Gill, for the defendant, said what was complained of was nothing more than an ordinary sign-board, and contended that it did not come within the section of the Building Act under which these proceedings had been taken. Mr. Hopkins (the magistrate) said it appeared the complainants had found they could not get at the matter under the Signs Act and had fallen back on the Building Act. He dismissed the summons. Mr. Burton asked the Magistrate to grant a case. Mr. Hopkins said he could not do that. Mr. Burton could apply for a mandamus. Mr. Burton said he should decline to do that.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co. *v.* The Birmingham Brewery Company (Limited).

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on July 20, the trial of this action came before Mr. Justice Romer. The action was brought by Mr. W. Powell, the sole surviving partner in the firm of Goodall, Backhouse & Co, Leeds, for an injunction to restrain the defendant company, their servants and agents, from selling or offering for sale, and from passing or attempting to pass off, and from enabling and inducing others to pass off, sance, not of the plaintiff's manufacture, as and for the goods of the plaintiff, by the use of labels only colourably differing from the plaintiff's; an injunction to restrain the infringement of plaintiff's

registered trade-mark; an account of profits, or damages; and costs of the action.

The counsel for the plaintiff were Mr. Aston, Q.C., Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. R. Neville, Q.C., and Mr. J. Cutler; Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., and Mr. Vernon Smith represented the defendants.

Mr. Aston, Q.C., in opening the case, said that the plaintiffs were a very old firm of wholesale manufacturers of druggists' articles. They employed upwards of 500 people. Mr. Powell had been connected with the firm since 1864. The question for the Court was with reference to one of the chief articles of their manufacture, "Yorkshire Relish." The defendants had put upon the market bottles containing "London Relish," and the question was whether these were dressed up in characters so nearly resembling the plaintiff's as to be calculated to deceive. This applied to the plaintiffs' "advanced" label. Since 1864 the plaintiff had sold "Yorkshire Relish" to the extent of millions per annum. Numerous attempts had been made to pass off various sauces like "Yorkshire Relish" as and for that article. The label, which was now the plaintiff's trade-mark, was designed in 1864. Between 1864 and 1875 there was a difficulty with reference to the proprietorship of labels and so forth, and Mr. Powell took the precaution to have the design registered at Stationers' Hall, and thus acquired the undisputed right of using the label in question. He afterwards obtained registration. At that time the label was registered in black and white, but by a later Act the mark could be registered in all colours. The purchasers were very largely the working-classes, and the persons sent for it were servants and children, who were not in the habit of paying attention to the printing on the labels, but to its general appearance. Mr. Powell had, consequently, been yearly called upon to defend his rights. From 1877 to 1881 the labels used by the defendants were sombre, from 1881 to 1885 they were a dark blue, but from that date a lighter shade of blue had been used. The plaintiff had offered not to interfere if the defendants would go back to the original colour, but that had not been accepted, and the defendants had gradually approached the plaintiff's label until it got so like the plaintiff's as to be calculated to deceive. Hence the action.

Evidence having been given by the plaintiff,

Mr. Justice Romer asked counsel for the defendants if they insisted on using the light blue?

Mr. Moulton said his clients had no objection to returning to the dark blue label.

Mr. Justice Romer suggested that the defendants should give an undertaking to that effect.

Mr. Moulton said that his case was that they had a very large sale, which had been perfectly open all these years.

Mr. Aston pressed for costs in the event of a settlement.

Mr. Justice Romer could not see his way to that.

Mr. Moulton was willing to give an undertaking not to use any blue—only black or green; but he could not agree to pay the costs.

Mr. Aston hoped his Lordship would not ask the plaintiff to accept terms which would not give him the costs of his being brought into Court, as it had been previously thrown in his teeth that he had entered into arrangements without costs.

Mr. Justice Romer pointed out that the plaintiff could not be prejudiced in any way by not pressing for costs.

Ultimately counsel for the plaintiff agreed to the settlement shadowed forth, leaving the amount of costs with the Court.

Mr. Moulton said he had an exceedingly strong case as to the user of the labels. He did not believe the plaintiff could succeed either upon the trade-mark or the azure form of the label, but he was prepared to give up all rights to the blue because he thought it was better for two large firms not to clash—not because he had not a good case.

By consent, it was then agreed that the defendants should submit to an injunction (without costs) not to use any label with blue upon it, that the plaintiff was not to advertise, but was to be at liberty to refer to these proceedings in any case where the user of the blue was challenged.

A WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION at Ware, Mass. have resolved to fight the drug-stores, which in some places, they assert, are more injurious than drink-saloons.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re ROBERT SPENCER, late of Gooch Street, Birmingham, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS bankrupt applied, on July 14, to Judge Chalmers, in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court for his order of discharge. He had had a business at West Bromwich and another at Nottingham. The latter he sold to his assistant Nelson for 600*l.* Nelson traded in Spencer's name, and ultimately left, owing Spencer 150*l.* Then followed claims on Spencer for debts incurred by Nelson. A test-case was tried, and judgment was given against the bankrupt. Bankrupt had also lost by a fire at West Bromwich, when his goods were so damaged that they had to be sold for a small sum. He afterwards took a situation, and subsequently traded in Gooch Street, with money borrowed from his mother on a bill of sale.

The Official Receiver said he had successfully resisted the proofs of certain creditors of Nelson made against the bankrupt's estate. If he succeeded with regard to all of them there might be a dividend of 10*s* in the pound.

His Honour ordered the application to stand over until that matter was finally settled. If he were to deal with the application at that time he should suspend the order of discharge for two years, because it was a very serious matter to allow one person to trade in the name of another.

The application was accordingly adjourned until October.

Re THE SAYDI'S CHALLENGE REMEDIES CO., Liverpool.

AT the Liverpool County Court, on Friday last, before His Honour Judge Collier, a motion was heard at the instance of the trustee of the estate of Kate and Edith Mary Sinclair, trading as the Saydi's Challenge Remedies Co., in Byrom Street, Liverpool, to determine whether, at the time of the failure, Edwin Morris, lately practising as a solicitor in Liverpool, was a partner in the concern.

After the case had been argued, his Honour decided that Morris was not a partner in the concern.

Re ALFRED EGBERT WORFOLK, 15 Beauchamp Road, late 28 Galveston Road, Wandsworth, Chemist and Druggist.

THE Official Receiver for the Wandsworth district has issued particulars under the above bankruptcy. The gross liabilities amount to 885*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, of which 849*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* is due to unsecured creditors, and 16*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* to preferential creditors. The assets are:—Cash deposited with solicitor for costs of petition, 13*l.*; stock in trade, cost 18*l.*, estimated to produce 4*l.*; trade fixtures, fittings, &c., estimated to produce 1*l.*: furniture valued at 8*l.*; book debts, good, 7*l.* 11*s.*, doubtful and bad, 33*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, estimated to produce 1*l.* 10*s.* Total, 35*l.* 1*s.* The bankrupt states that he commenced business in September 1885, as a chemist and druggist at 193 Brixton Road, S.W., without any capital. In March, 1890, he removed to 87 Ferrier Street, North Street, Wandsworth, where he has traded up to the bankruptcy. He states that in March, 1890, he had 100*l.* capital; that he has personally superintended his business except between June, 1890, to June, 1891, during which period he was prevented by the very serious illness of his wife. Twelve months prior to the receiving order his deficiency was 699*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* As he was 100*l.* to the good in March, 1890, it would appear that he lost about 700*l.* in that twelve months, while in the last twelve months he has only lost about 130*l.* He attributes his insolvency to bad trade and the long illness of his wife.

THE raisin industry is being gradually developed in Victoria, and promises shortly to be sufficient to supply the requirements of the colony. Extensive planting is going on in various parts of the colony, from the extreme west at Mildura along to the east as far as Wangaratta, the largest plantation being in the well-known Goulburn Valley. In this locality not only has the manufacture of raisins received attention during the last six years, but the products of the currant vine also are now being placed on the market.

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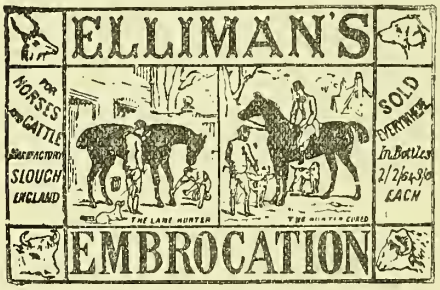

See first page, facing inside of front of cover, of first issue of this month, for latest particulars.

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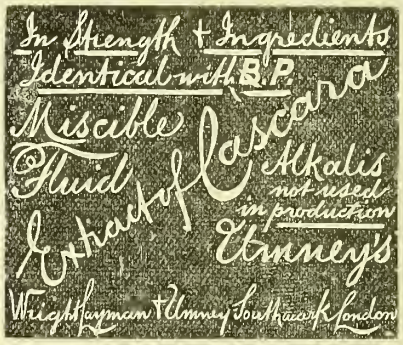

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LESSONS FROM THE LAW-COURTS.

THE famous author of the *Esprit des Lois* has said something to the effect that there are good laws in every country, but

that the difference between a good Government and a bad one is the way in which those laws are executed. If he had said the converse, that there are bad laws in every country, but that there is nothing much the matter if these are administered discreetly, he would perhaps have been nearer the mark. No political economist can fully justify the congeries of Acts which constitute what are known as the Medicine-stamp Acts. They are relics of old-time legislation, and it is very easy to urge logical arguments against their essence; but if they are administered with something like even-handed justice, there is nothing much to complain of in regard to them. There is, as is well known, a difference of opinion among chemists as to their effects on their business, but it is at least correct to point out that not a few agree with our own view, that on the whole they are rather a protection than an injury to the chemists' trade. A case reported last week offered a good illustration of this argument. It showed the difficulties thrown in the way of a market sweet stuff seller by the operation of the Medicine-stamp Acts when he ventured into the medicated-lozenge business. That, and the remarkable cases we report this week, are evidence of the new system which, as we recently foreshadowed, the Board of Inland Revenue is likely to pursue in the future. We stated that, the medicine-stamp business having been transferred from the Stamp to the Excise Department, prosecutions before magistrates might be expected to replace the familiar foolscap "invitations to explain" which chemists have complained of so often. Some will regard this alteration as the substitution of scorpions for whips, while others will not be sorry to have the chance of airing their grievances before paying their penalties. In the cases we report this week the chemists do not seem to have particularly suffered from the new system. One gentleman, against whom five summonses were taken out, had to pay 4*l.* 8*s.*, and another, who was called upon to answer seventeen summonses, got off for 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, though, as he employed a solicitor, this was not the total in his case.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is an instance of an extremely valuable law which needs the utmost discretion in execution. From the cases disposed of we learn that, in the opinion of the Liverpool magistrate, the proportion of sulphate of copper which may be added to green peas must not exceed 1½ grain per lb. The prosecution of unqualified dealers for selling inferior medicines must be to the benefit of legitimate chemists and druggists if—and only if—the latter are invariably able to prove that their medicines are up to standard. The castor-oil pills containing no castor oil—in respect to which a Yorkshire herbalist has been fined—are very old friends. Several chemists were prosecuted on a similar charge some dozen years ago, and, we believe, were in all cases fined. The effect of those prosecutions was to pretty well stamp out the misnomer.

Much interest is being taken by the London wholesale trade in the prosecution respecting lead in tartaric and citric acids. The case on which the magistrates' decision is pending involves an adulteration of rather less than one-fifth of a grain of metallic lead per lb. of the acid.

Caveat vendor is the moral of the important case reported from the Bloomsbury County Court. According to the decision of Judge Bacon, it is quite possible for a salesman to be too smart. When his advocacy of the goods he has to sell reaches the point of misrepresentation of a sufficiently serious character, it appears that a contract between him and his customer can be avoided.

The litigation between the rival makers of "The Great Welsh Remedy" has provided another illustration of the necessity of adopting a perfectly distinctive name or design in order to get the full benefit of trade-mark registration. The registration of a label generally furnishes protection to only a vague and undefined extent. Common English phrases, or, for that matter, Welsh phrases either, will not be protected by the courts, no matter how much has been spent in familiarising them in connection with a particular article.

The decision in the beetle-poison case strikes us as rather important. We gather from it that it is possible to get a valid patent for a medicinal or chemical compound, and that the law will regard as an infringement such slight modifications of that mixture as do not interfere substantially with the nature of the compound in question, even though the new maker may complacently dub his alterations "improvements."

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

Coal, peat, and petroleum. Upon these three things the comfort and progress of the civilised world mainly depend. Without one or other of them industry would be at a standstill or we should revert to the days when windmills, running waters, and hand labour ground or wove in slow measure the food and clothing of the people. Chemical industry without coal or its equivalent would almost disappear; so would most of the metallurgical industries, or it would be necessary to devise new methods for the production, by other chemical means, of the materials of which the wheels of civilisation are constructed. There was, therefore, a certain appropriateness in Professor Emerson Reynolds's selection of coal, peat, and petroleum as the subject of his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry on Wednesday. The position of our coal-supply is not critical. Whether the seams available in Britain will hold out for 50 or 250 years, the future only can tell, but that there are limits to the supply is admitted. It is not for the present generations to consider what our successors will do when the limit is reached, and coal becomes a thing of the past. That point, happily, is far off, and we may leave the solution of the problem to posterity. But Professor Reynolds considers that we owe posterity the duty to economise on what coal we have, and not be so prodigal in its use as we have been for a generation or two back. The whole address, therefore, resolved itself into a sermon on economy, which, with the President, means "gasification" of the coal. In the near future he anticipates that the consumption of coal will be adequately controlled. There must be total combustion, consequently abolition of smoke and fogs. Open grates must go, and their place be taken in houses by gas and steam heating. The extension of electric lighting will facilitate this, for it is the present necessity for an illuminating coal-gas which hinders the introduction of a powerful heating-gas. Moreover, the production of illuminating coal-gas becomes increasingly difficult owing to the scarcity of highly bituminous coal. There is a good substitute for the latter in petroleum, which is already used for increasing the illuminating power of the coal and water gas mixture which is partly used in the metropolis. That very fact is an indication of our approaching the limit, and now chemists are anxiously studying petroleum with the view of getting more out of it than has hitherto been taken. Peat, in spite of Professor Reynolds's patriotic mention of it, cannot be regarded as a competitor with petroleum, although it is interesting to know that when burned under certain conditions, it is as good as coal for steam-raising and iron-smelting. But in comparison with coal and peat, petroleum is a quintessence of fuel (liquefied gas, Professor Reynolds calls it), and instead of regarding its liquid form as an objection, we must now consider it to be an advantage. If Professor Reynolds is right in saying that we get the best

out of petroleum by gasifying it, obviously all attempts at solidification of petroleum are temporary expedients which are only necessary to adapt the fuel to existing boilers. Ere long mechanical changes will be made to admit of the petroleum being gasified on the spot, and burned as such for steam-raising and other purposes. That there are great possibilities for petroleum may be admitted, but will the supply last as long as our coal-supply? Professor Reynolds did not definitely reply to that question, and until the various theories regarding the formation of petroleum are reconciled, it is difficult to see how an answer is possible. Coal is a fixed quantity, a product of natural phenomena extending over millions of years in ages past. We cannot put petroleum in the same category, for there is a probability that it is being produced in the bowels of the earth now, and if now, then as long as the earth is habitable. Were we certain of that, the fuel problem would be solved, but it is the uncertainty that is the teasing thing; and if Professor Reynolds' address serves to concentrate attention on petroleum-research, his choice of a somewhat commonplace subject for his presidential address will be amply justified.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BEDFORD.—We have received a cablegram from our American correspondent, dated Crawford House, New Hampshire, July 20, to the following effect:—

Professor P. W. Bedford died to-day while attending the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting at White Mountains.

The gentleman who has thus so suddenly passed away was one of the best-known leaders of American pharmacy, and one with whom THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has had many pleasant relations. Mr. Bedford was the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Record* of New York, and for many years he was professor of pharmacy at the New York College of Pharmacy, which position he resigned only a year ago. He was a very active and enthusiastic worker in the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which he has held the Presidency, and was well known to leaders of pharmacy in this country—indeed, few Americans are so well informed as Mr. Bedford was regarding the conditions of English pharmacy, and he showed his interest some years ago by offering, through this journal, prizes for competition amongst English students. We receive the intelligence of our colleague's death with much sorrow. He was a good man, a conscientious pharmacist, and an able journalist.

A CHICAGO "ECONOMICAL" DRUG-STORE has a column ad. in the *Daily Tribune* of that city. These are some gems from it:—

For the overwhelming public patronage of the last four days since our opening we are profoundly grateful. The rush has been so enormous as to run us short on some popular sellers, but our arrangements for procuring stock are such that delays are only temporary, and will not occur in future.

EVERYBODY EXCITED

About the opening of the Economical—especially the retail druggists. Their latest slander is to tell that we are not a real "cut-price drug-store"—that we only cut on a few specialties. In answer here is our second instalment of prices, and the list will be continued until we have gone through our entire stock.

Then follows a short list, from which it may be interesting to quote a few lines:—"Holloway's Ointment (English), 40c.; Jewsbury & Brown's Oriental Tooth-paste, 43c.; Lactopeptine, 1 oz., 70c.; Seidlitz Powders, full weight, 12 in box, 20c.; Quinine pills, 20c. for 100 1-gr. pills, 30c. for 100 2-gr. pills," and so on. Our Prescription Department (says the cutter)

Is the most complete in Chicago, is in charge of five competent registered pharmacists, and is stocked with the standard productions of every noted firm of manufacturing chemists, foreign and American. No robbery in our Prescription Department. "Popular Prices."

"Our friends the enemy" said we "couldn't get the goods" because we proposed to "cut prices." Well, just look at our overloaded shelves, and see a stock ten times larger than carried by any of the gentlemen who have been making such kind and charitable remarks about us in the daily papers during the past three months. Thanks, fellow-druggists, for all your free advertising. Keep it up, please.

SCIENTIFIC LABELLING.—The New York Legislature is getting very particular about the way things are labelled. A Western chemist offers the following suggestions:—

Pork and Beans.

The contents of this can is as follows:—

Muscular and fatty tissue of *Sus scrofa*	15 parts
Seeds of *Faba vulgaris*	60 ,,
Sodium chloride	2 ,,
Water (Croton) q.s. to make	100 ,,

Biogen Tridigitata, the Eradicator of Tired Feelings.

Essentially "a mild distillation" of a fermented infusion of the seeds of *Secale cereale*. Contains—

Ethylic hydrate	55 parts (volume)
Hydrogen oxide	45 ,, ,,
Tannin, ethers, extractive	Traces.

Dose: From two to six tablespoonfuls in sweetened water, to which the juice of a lemon has been added. Take every two hours or oftener A powerful adjunct to this remedy is our "Bichloride of Jag."

INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. J. MORGAN PAULL, who has been for twelve years with Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., has commenced business as a chemist on his own account, under the style of J. Morgan Paull & Co., and has taken a shop at 171 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED (BOMBAY).—The directors, reporting for the year ending March 31, 1892, regret that, owing to the unfortunate combination of heavy falls in sterling exchange, and the severe and continued local competition, the amount available for distribution is below the average of past years. During the past year, Mr. Tucker having been obliged to leave the country owing to ill health, Mr. William Carter, an old servant of the company, has been entrusted with the management. From the balance available the directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, applying Rs. 6,122-5-4 to depreciation, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,629-7-10 to be carried forward.

The balance-sheet is as under:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	*Assets.*	Rs.
Capital	10,00,000	Block	4,76,000
Reserve funds	6,54,188	Plant	44,767
Debts	1,18,020	Stock in Trade	7,16,284
Profit and loss	1,23,629	Book debts	3,04,809
		Cash, &c.	3,53,977
Total .. Rs.	18,95,837	Total .. Rs.	18,95,837

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONVENTION.

THE highly successful meeting at Edinburgh has been concluded and it has been decided, on the invitation of the Devon and Cornwall Camera Club, to hold next year's convention at Plymouth. Amongst the papers read was one by Mr. H. P. Robinson, Tunbridge Wells, on

INDIVIDUALITY IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

He said it was a favourite reproach with the opponents of photography as a picture-maker that its results were all alike; it was one of the triumphant proofs of those who would not admit that photography was an art that the unthinking machine made all its products to the same

pattern. He admitted that up to a certain point, and in the hands of the 90 per cent. of the followers of the art who were not artists, the photograph was in the process; but with the others the process took a very subordinate place, and was dominated by the taste, thought, and feeling of an artist when an artist used it with what might fairly be called emotional results. One of the earliest photographers to show genuine art feeling was Rijlander. He died sixteen or seventeen years ago; yet among many thousands of photographs it did not require much experience to recognise a Rijlander. There was nothing in the manipulation to distinguish them, except, perhaps, carelessness; it was the mind of the man that was visible, and they recognised the man beyond the process. The difference between the works of the best photographers and those of the moderately successful could scarcely be due to a scientific cause, for if the truth were known it would be found that the producers of the indifferent pictures had much more scientific knowledge than those who produced the most artistic.

Mr. Arthur Burchett, London, was the contributor of a paper on

PHOTOGRAPHY IN RELATION TO PAINTING.

He said that photography was severely handicapped by the inability of the sensitive plate to render the true tone value of all colours. But even with this defect the result in photography was very close to the true rendering of nature, and would be even more so as photography advanced. Many pictures and photographs were spoiled simply by the artist failing to keep his attention fixed on his principal figure or object, and to keep all his "focus" on it. Many pictures, too, were spoiled by want of contrast of light and shade, for it was a well-known rule in art that, unless in exceptional circumstances, there should be no accessory of it lighter or darker, as the case might be, than the principal object of the picture. He afterwards treated of what he said was the great strength of photography—namely, its imitation of form.

In Miss C. W. Barnes's paper on

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY IN AMERICA

the authoress said that the English had the advantage over Americans at exhibitions of a higher average of work, especially as far better atmospheric effects are gained than in the clearer air of America. She had been often asked if photography was not dying out. She could most positively declare that in America it was constantly growing, and it rested with their great army of amateurs to make their own place in the world.

THE TRAINING OF PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Mr. E. A. Howard Farmer, of the London Polytechnic, in a paper on this matter advocated continuity of study and urged the necessity of technical and art training, pointing out that more care was required in "specialising," and maintaining that evidence of the insufficiency of the present system of photographic training was everywhere present. He believed it was in the spread of a sound and largely extended intermediate or supplementary training to that of the school and the studio that the photographer would not only occupy an impregnable position as a specialist, but would also learn how to utilise to the uttermost advantage the factors and processes at his disposal.

THE COLOUR-SCREEN IN LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, discoursing on the colour-screen, mentioned that during the past two years he had made extended trials for landscape purposes of orthochromatised emulsions, coated on both glass and celluloid films, and during those experiments made frequent use of the colour-screen. The success attending the use of the screen was so marked, and the quality of the work so far superior to the portion in which the screen was omitted, that he was convinced that the colour-screen was an indispensable adjunct for any extended or comprehensive landscape work. For landscape photography the colour-screen employed should generally be of a light yellow shade, except in some special instances when, to obtain particular effects in a landscape, red or reddish-orange screens might be found to be desirable. For ordinary landscape work in close proximity to the subject the use of the colour-screen is unnecessary, unless some special conditions of colour exist.

APPARATUS AT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONVENTION.

EVERY year the show of apparatus improves. Edinburgh has quite "cut the record"; there are so many firms in the city and in Glasgow who are manufacturers of photographic apparatus, and dealers in photographic materials, that they of themselves made a good show. Mr. William Hume, of Edinburgh, had a general exhibit, and a particularly fine collection of "Cantilever" and "Nimrod" lanterns, for which he has such a world-wide reputation. Mr. Andrew H. Baird exhibited many novelties, and Messrs. George Mason & Co., of Glasgow, had a large exhibit of their goods; in fact, the firm opened a temporary showroom in Waterloo Place because sufficient space could not be allotted to them in the hall. Messrs. Eastman & Co. had a splendid show, and two of their representatives were busy demonstrating the good qualities of the new gelatino-chloride paper, of which there were on show some splendid finished prints. The company's various pattern "Kodaks" attracted much attention, and the display of enlargements was an exhibition in itself. Messrs. Morgan & Kidd showed some very fine enlargements from small negatives. Messrs. Watson & Sons, George Houghton & Sons, and others had on view a general collection of cameras, lenses, stands, &c. Much interest was taken in the exhibition as a whole.

NEW COMPANIES.

WANGA (LIMITED).—Capital, 2,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To purchase or acquire the sole right to use the name and trade-mark of Wanga, together with trade-utensils, formulæ, &c, belonging to the firm who have had the development of the Wanga remedies for the cure of rheumatics, aural diseases, and nervous disorders, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—E. L. Stevens, Lone Walk, Camberwell, masseuse; O. L. A. Taylor, 10 Mold Street, Oldham, medical agent; A. McHutcheon, 32 Mount Pleasant Street, Greenock, medical agent; J. D. McHutcheon, 32 Mount Pleasant, masseuse; R. Taylor, Market Avenue, Oldham, medicine dealer; J. Leinenweber, 20 Guildford Place, Camberwell, clerk; and A. McKenzie, 14 Lyle Street, Greenock, agent. Registered without articles of association.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the goodwill of the business of manufacturer and seller of the proprietary medicines known as "Cotna" and "Agnœpoton," now carried on by Edward Cottam. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. B. Kingsford, 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, barrister; M. A. Fry, 7 Notting Hill Terrace, accountant; H. Worsley, 22 Leamington Road Villas, W., secretary; H. Worsley, 6 Kensington Mansions, S.W., colonel; R. G. Rawkins, Orchid House, Canonbury, gentleman; W. H. Frith, 29 Sisters Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W., gentleman; and C. E. Mitchell, 3 Copthall Court, E.C., secretary. There shall not be more than five nor less than two directors, and the first are E. Cottam, C. T. Kingsford, and Colonel Worsley. Qualification, 50*l.* Remuneration, 10 per cent. on the net profits, divisible.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON (LIMITED).—Capital, 400,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares, of which 1,000 are original preference shares, and 3,000 ordinary shares. Objects: To acquire the business and undertaking of manufacturing chemists of Albright & Wilson, at Oldbury, Worcestershire, and to carry on the same. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—A. Albright, Oldbury, near Birmingham, chemical manufacturer; J. E. Wilson, Oldbury, chemical manufacturer (chairman); D. A. Albright, Oldbury, chemical manufacturer; George S. Albright, Oldbury, chemical manufacturer; J. W. Wilson, Oldbury, chemical manufacturer; H. L. Wilson, 18 Wheeley's Lane, Birmingham, manufacturing chemist; and J. F. Albright, Mansion House Buildings, London, civil engineer. There shall not be more than nine nor less than three directors, and the first are the above-named gentlemen and G. E. Wilson. Qualification, 2,000*l.* Remuneration, 500*l.*, divisible.

IT STICKETH CLOSER THAN A BROTHER. — Fair Customer: "I sent my maid here for some sticking-plaster, and you gave her a porous plaster!" New Boy: "Yes, 'm. That's the stickingest plaster I know of."

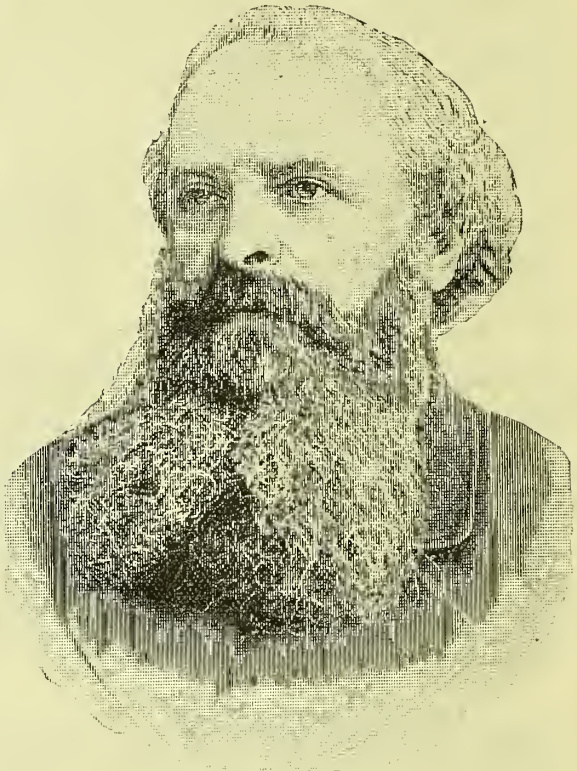
GENERAL ELECTION PORTRAITS.

THE portraits which we now give were received too late for inclusion in the group which we published last week. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. for Norwich, is known to

MR. H. C. STEPHENS, M.P.

SIR HENRY COCHRANE.

the trade from his connection with the famous mustard-house; and the name of Sir Henry Cochrane, if not his features, is known the world over, on account of his connection with Cantrell & Cochrane, the manufacturers of the famous ginger-ale and other aërated waters. Sir Henry contested Dublin as a Unionist. Mr. Stephens is the member for Hornsey, and, in addition to his work as an ink-



MR. J. J. COLMAN, M.P.

maker, he is an ardent experimentalist in chemistry, and has a fine private laboratory at his house in East Finchley.

Our portrait of Mr. Colman is from a photograph by Messrs. Russell & Sons. The portraits of Dr. Richardson and Sir John Lubbock, which we published last week, were from photographs by Messrs. Elliot & Fry. We should add to the record that Mr. J. T. Brunner has again been returned for Northwich, and that Mr. Gainsford Bruce has got the judgeship then referred to.

Trade Notes.

MR. HERBERT WADDINGTON has opened a new chemist's shop at 47 New Road, Thornton, Bradford.

MR. J. MONTAGUE CARTER, late senior dispenser at Corbyn's, New Bond Street, has purchased the business of Messrs. W. R. Baker & Co., Seaside Pharmacy, Eastbourne. Messrs. Orridge completed the transfer for both parties.

THE directors of W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the first half of the current year at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, tax free, which has been the uniform rate of interim dividend since the incorporation of the company.

IT will be observed that Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co., of the Stirling Chemical-works, make this week an opportune announcement, viz., that they have undertaken the manufacture of "Thiocamf," the remarkable disinfectant discovered by Professor Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S., President of the Society of Chemical Industry. "Thiocamf" was one of the disinfectants recommended by the House of Commons Disinfecting Committee for use in the House. It yields by simple exposure gaseous sulphurous anhydride.

Personalities.

MR. J. G. LYON, chemist, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the borough of Pontefract.

MR. EDWARD ANDREWS, M.P.S., F.C.S., dispenser to the North-West London Hospital, has been appointed dispenser to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W.

MR. ARTHUR EDWARD EKINS, F.C.S., of St. Albans, has been appointed by the Herts County Council public analyst for Hertfordshire, exclusive of the city of St. Albans. The post was applied for by seventeen candidates.

THE HON. J. I FELLOWS, Agent-General of New Brunswick Canada, and proprietor of Fellows's syrup of the hypophosphites, has been presented with the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company and invested by the Master with the livery of the guild.

PROFESSOR EDWARD SCHAER, Director of the Pharmaceutical Department of the Confederate Polytechnicin, Zurich, has accepted the position of Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute of Strasburg, vacated by Professor Flückiger's retirement.

MRS. MILES, of the drug stores at Swindon, has been presented by the residents of Scarborough—at which town she had been residing—with a diamond and sapphire ring in recognition of her ability as a vocalist. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers by Lady Ida Sitwell, and an illuminated address accompanied the present.

MR. THOMAS HANBURY has presented to the Botanical Institute at Genoa the very rich collection of vascular plants made by the late Professor Willkomm, of Prague. It comprises as many as 14,472 species, the greater number being European or from the adjacent districts of Asia and Africa. It is especially rich in plants of the Spanish peninsula, and includes most of Willkomm's original type-specimens.

MR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M.P., will take the chair at the lecture on the "Single Tax," which Mr. S. M. Burroughs is to give at St. James's Hall this (Friday) evening at 8 P.M., under the auspices of the Balloon Society. Mr. Burroughs tells us he will be glad to see some trade friends on the occasion. Complimentary tickets can be had at the doors. On Wednesday evening Mr. Burroughs entertained a party of between thirty and forty of his Dartford political friends to dinner at the National Liberal Club. Mr. Jeremiah Lyon, the defeated Liberal candidate, was among the guests, and was warmly congratulated on his gallant though unsuccessful fight.

THERE was a good representation of pharmacy at St. George's, Bloomsbury, last Thursday, when Mr. John C. Umney was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Constance Ellen Carter. Mr. J. Bendall, the eminent organist of the Albert Hall, provided a rare treat for the assembly in the church by performing on the organ the Bridal March from "Lohengrin," Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and other well-selected music. Mr. W. F. Umney, M.B., of Bethlehem Hospital, eldest brother of the bridegroom, was "best man," and the married pair were greeted with a warm cheer from the students as their carriage rounded the North-Western cape of Bloomsbury Square on the way to the bride's home. Mrs. Carter's "At Home" at 31 Bedford Square that afternoon was very crowded. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Carteighe, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, and several of the bridegroom's contemporary students at Bloomsbury Square some years since. The presents were very numerous and valuable. Among them was a handsome and massive dining-room clock, the gift of the employés of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, in which firm the bridegroom is a partner. Everyone in the firm's employment contributed to this gift, and joined in hearty good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the young pharmacist, who, as we all know, has had the inestimable advantage of starting his career with a much-honoured name, but who has shown that he does not intend to rely on that exclusively.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

BLACK—LEACH.—At St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, on July 19, by the Rev. J. Boyd, Robert Black, chemist, to Isabella McPherson, daughter of the late John Leach, Liverpool.

JENNINGS—COLCLOUGH.—On July 16, at St. Augustine's, Honor Oak, by the Rev. A. F. Ryder Bird, Thomas Jennings, jun., of Phantom House, Newmarket, to Ada Frances, daughter of Mr. William Colclough, of The Manor, Honor Oak Road, Kent, and of Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited).

KELLETT—BARCLAY.—On July 14, at Moseley, by the Rev. F. Kellett (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. W. Wilson, of Manchester, Alfred F. Kellett, M.B., B.S. (Cantab), of Lewisham Road, Lewisham, S.E., to Margaret Eleanor (Nellie), second daughter of Mr. Thomas Barclay, of Arnolfe, Moseley, Birmingham.

LEMMON—CRIBB.—On July 13, at St. Paul's, Thornton Heath, by the Rev. J. Hunt, Eric Lemmon, pharmaceutical chemist, of Exeter, to Harriette Cribb, of Thornton Heath.

STENSON—STEVENS.—On July 9, at St. Martin's Church, Gospel Oak, Mr. G. R Stenson, assistant surveyor of taxes in the Holborn district, to Miss Rosamond Josephine Stevens, second daughter of Mr. P A. Stevens, chemist and druggist, Mansfield Road, London, N.W.

UMNEY—CARTER.—On July 14, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Corrie Jackson, M.A., Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, John Charles, second son of Charles Umney, of Eardley House, Sydenham, and Southwark, S.E., to Constance Ellen, fourth daughter of the late John Sloane Carter, of 31 Bedford Square, W.C., and Red Lion Buildings, Giltspur Street, E.C.

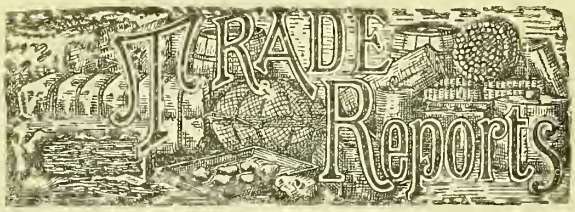
WILLIAMS—JOHNSON.—On July 16, at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, W., by the Rev. W. F. W. Torre, vicar of Northfleet, W. Lloyd Williams, A.I.C., pharmaceutical chemist, Dartford, to Alice, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Johnson, of Fulham, S.W.

DEATHS.

BALL.—On July 1, William Ball, chemist and druggist, of Russell Street, Landport, Portsmouth. Aged 73.

FULLER.—The American drug-trade has lost one of its most prominent representatives in the person of Mr. Henry Weld Fuller, who died on June 28 last, at his home in New York State at the age of 61. Mr. Fuller came of an old Puritan family, and traced his descent in a direct line to one of the *Mayflower* immigrants. He was born in Augusta, in the State of Maine, on April 7, 1831, and educated at Bowdoin College, where he gave particular attention to chemistry. In 1852 he married Sarah R. Ladd, who had earned some reputation as an author, and shortly afterwards purchased the drug-business of her brother, George W. Ladd, at Bangor, Maine. Five years later he removed to Chicago, where he entered the drug firm of Fuller & Finch. At the time of the great fire the firm was changed to Fuller & Fuller, and he continued to take an active part in the management of its affairs until 1886, when ill-health compelled his retirement. Afterwards, however, Mr. Fuller's health improved so much that he again entered business, and became connected with the New York Quinine and Chemical Works. But ill health again necessitated his retirement in 1888, when he went to live in the pretty suburban town of New Rochelle, in Westchester County, New York. Mr. Fuller was a member of a number of learned and scientific societies, and was President of the Illinois State Microscopical Society for several years. Although a successful business man, the greater part of his attention was devoted to literature. He was, in fact, the first of his family for over two hundred years to engage in mercantile business, his ancestors being lawyers, judges, and clergyman. Of his writings little is yet published. They are chiefly works on literature and on theology, and included in the latter class is a complete set of Bible studies.

GILL.—On Saturday, July 9, Charles K. Gill, chemist and druggist, of 56 Grayshott Road, Lavender Hill, Wandsworth.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *July* 21.

The London Markets.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Carbolic acid is almost the only article which has created any stir this week. A short time ago heavy orders for it were sent here from the Continent, where the output is quite insufficient to cope with even the ordinary demands, and where the consumption has increased enormously since the rumoured approach of the cholera. The demand is sudden, and is all for the summer months; and as the article had long been in an extremely neglected condition, and several manufacturers had stopped working their plant, a considerable rise has been the result. The business done has principally been in liquid acid. Liquid 90-per-cent., which a few weeks ago sold at 8½*d.*, now costs 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon at least; 50-per-cent. is quoted at 28*s.* 6*d.*; and 25-per cent. at 12*s.* 3*d.* per 40-gallon barrel. Crystals are held at 4¾*d.* to 5*d.* for 34–35° (perhaps 4½*d.* might still buy), and at about 1*d.* per lb. more for 39-40° in bulk.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market shows no improvement whatever—1*s.* 4¾*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. is still the quotation, according to brand, and for juice 18*l.* 15*s*, f.o.b., is talked of. The prospects of a turn in the position during the summer season appear to be lessening daily.

ACID (SALICYLIC).—Powder is now quoted at 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* per lb.; crystals are 6*d.* per lb. dearer.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Very sluggish and dull of sale. The present quotations run from 11½*d.* to 11¾*d.* per lb, according to brand, but there is next to no business doing.

ACONITE.—Twenty bags small Japanese root, which have been repeatedly offered, were again bought in to-day at 25*s.* per cwt., which is a good deal more than buyers would give.

ALCOHOL.—Still declining in value. Best German potato spirit may now be had at 9½*d.* per proof gallon, c.i.f. terms.

ALOES.—At to-day's auctions 201 packages *Curaçao* aloes were bought in. They were all of common quality, and the owners refused a bid of 10*s* 6*d.* per cwt. for dark livery. Of 84 gourds 10 were sold at 40*s.* per cwt. for fair brown. Fourteen cases Cape aloes were mostly sold at 16*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* for drossy or soft, and 19*s.* per cwt. for fair seconds. Fifteen casks brown, rather soft, *Socotrine*, of fair flavour, were bought in, an offer of 97*s.* 6*d.* not being acceptable.

ANISE.—Twenty bags Russian anise were bought in at 19*s.* per cwt. to-day.

ANNATTO-SEEDS.—Of 35 bags West Indian offered at to-day's auctions, 3 sold comparatively cheaply, at 2¼*d.* for fair, rather darkish, to 3*d.* per lb. for good bright seed.

ARECA NUTS.—Fifteen bags of fair quality were bought in at 32*s.* per cwt. at the auctions to-day. There is not much offering.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—A few parcels of Maranham balsam were placed on sale, but all bought in, 1*s.* 8½*d.* per lb. being asked for fair, somewhat cloudy, Maranham. A dark, thick balsam from the African West Coast was bought in at 9*d.* per lb.; there were no bids at 2*d.* or 4*d.* per lb. A parcel of 24 tins from Bahia sold with good competition at 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 7½*d.* for fair pale and yellow, and from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* for rather reddish and brown.

BUCHU.—In small supply to-day, but without any demand. Five bales small round, rather yellow, leaves were bought in at 4*d.*, which is the price, whereas 3¾*d.* was the highest limit offered.

CALABAR BEANS.—The few lots shown at auction are held at from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb., which is fully double the Liverpool price.

CALUMBA.—Stocks are rather small and holders are very firm, but the demand remains exceedingly slack. At to-day's auctions a bid of 25*s.* was refused for some good pale washed root, which the owner bought in at the somewhat extravagant price of 70*s.* per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—A few days ago some further sales of Japan camphor, May-June shipment, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. were reported. July-August shipment, which was offering at 115*s.*, is not now obtainable under 120*s.*, and the tone of the market seems a little firmer.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—At auction to-day, 3 cases fair quality Japan refined squares were bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The arrivals of this drug have been very heavy recently. Last week the *Balmoral Castle* brought 168 packages from Bombay. For twenty bags good small greenish but rather dusty tops a bid of 3*d.* per lb. was refused, 3½*d.* per lb. being the price. For seventy robbins grey tops, very stalky, 3¾*d.* per lb. is asked.

CARDAMOMS.—In small supply. Very little sold, but for good quality rather high prices were paid. Altogether 113 packages were offered, of which about 34 sold as follows: *Ceylon Mysore*, medium size, long and round mixed, fair yellow colour, 2*s.* 5*d.*; medium to bold brown, 1*s.* 10*d*; smaller, rather brown and shelly, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s* 2*d.* per lb. *Seeds*: Fair to good quality Ceylon and Indian, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.; fair round bright Mangalore are held for 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A parcel of 30 bags fair but rather small and quilly was bought in at 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CASCARILLA.—Of a new parcel of 50 bags offered to-day 42 sold at rather better prices; fair quilly and silvery, 35*s.*; rather ordinary thin to medium, 22*s.* to 28*s.*; dull and damaged from 14*s.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—The first samples of new Belgian chamomiles have now come to hand; they show a nice white colour but the flowers are smaller than they ever have been known before, and the crop appears to be of small extent. The first shipments are expected in the beginning of August, and the price asked now is 6*l.* per cwt.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars of the Amsterdam cinchona auctions, held on July 14, show that 4,730 kilos. quinine sulphate (in the bark) were sold on that occasion, while 7,903 kilos. remained unsold. A languid feeling prevailed. The demand for druggists' bark was exceedingly slack, and only a few lots sold at low prices. The next sales will be held on August 25. The richest parcel offered in sale was one of 171 bales Ledger stem chips (Government bark), analysing 8·34 per cent. quinine sulphate. It sold at 8½*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb. Tuesday's auctions are not likely to be heavy. Up to the present only 820 packages have been declared, mostly of East Indian growth.

CIVET.—Five horns fair quality and flavour were bought in to-day at 6*s.* 9*d.* per oz.

COCAINE.—*Hydrochlorate* is very firm at 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per oz.

COCA-LEAVES.—Good South American leaves were on offer to-day; but there was a parcel of 4 bales small rather brown leaves of musty flavour of the variety which used to be common a few years ago, but is seldom seen now; they were bought in at 7*d.* per lb.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—A parcel of 159 bags was bought in at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; a bid of 8*s.* 6*d.* would probably be accepted.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—Prices are easier. Mint on the spot may now be had at 14*l.* 15*s.*, and in Liverpool the quotation is 15*l.* to 15*l.* 5*s.* f.o.b. on the spot, and 15*l.* 10*s.* f.o.b. for future delivery.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The market remains very dull; best white French crystals may be had at 85*s.* to 85*s.* 6*d.*; powder at 86*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CUBEBS.—This was one of the few articles which at to-day's auctions showed a considerable alteration in value, a parcel of 55 bags brown and dark-coloured berries, of mace odour, not stalky, just imported from Batavia, being sold at 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., which is a decline of fully 30*s.* For one bag of dust an offer of 70*s.* was refused.

CUMIN SEED.—*Malta* seed is held for 40*s.* per cwt., which is considerably dearer, but at to-day's auctions no demand was manifested for it, and 49 bags were bought in without even obtaining a bid. Another lot of East Indian was also bought in at 22*s.* per cwt.; 8 bags good Malta were also bought in at 36*s.* per cwt.

DILL SEED.—Of 40 bags of fair East Indian quality, rather mixed with straw, one-half sold at 11*s.* per cwt., subject to approval.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—The rather large quantity of 25 boxes was shown at to-day's auctions; only 9 of them sold, at pretty steady prices, namely—6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for good bright fiery coloured soft lump, and 90*s.* for dull-coloured ditto.

FENNEL-SEED.—A small parcel from Bombay sold very cheaply at 12*s.* per cwt., subject to approval.

GALLS (TURKEY).—The following are the present quotations (all more or less nominal in the absence of business) for Bassorah galls:—Good to fine blue, 60*s.* to 65*s*; green, 50*s.* to 55*s.*; and white, 42*s.* to 50*s.* per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—In spite of the larger quantity offered to-day—namely, 26 cases—the prices are well kept up, and with a fair demand. Fourteen packages sold at 12*l.* 15*s.* for partly blocky and run pipe of fair fracture, somewhat long mixed; 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for very small broken pipe of rather ricey fracture; and from 10*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 5*s.* for pickings. For a parcel of good bright partly blocky pipe an offer of 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was declined.

GLYCERINE.—Prices have now fallen to an exceedingly low figure. Agents for German manufacturerers are offering double distilled, s.g. 1·260, at 43*s.* per cwt. for quantities, and even that price could probably be shaded.

GUM ARABIC.—*Persian* gum, which has been exceedingly neglected and was practically nominal in price, is held for much higher rates now. The importers talk of 35*s.* per cwt. A few packages *Australian* gum in partly-frosted drop, were disposed of at 22*s.* to 26*s.* per cwt. There was a nice parcel of *Cape* gum shown to-day, consisting of 38 bags, of which 11 sold at good prices. For good pale soft sorts 6*l.* 5*s.* was paid; while yellow mixed, but rather small but pale sorts, ranged from 60*s.* to 85*s.*; for good pale soft siftings, 67*s.* 6*d.* was refused.

GUM BDELLIUM.—Five barrels blocky orange-coloured gum from Bombay were bought in at 30*s.* per cwt.

GUM BENZOIN.—In very small supply. *Siam* gum was altogether wanting. Of *Palembang*, 59 cases were shown; they are held for 40*s.* for good bright quality. Of 73 cases *Sumatra* 20 sold as follows:—Very fine seconds, small to bold white almonds, very little false-packed, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d*; fair seconds, almondy centres, partly old in fracture and more or less false-packed, from 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—A new parcel of 93 cases is expected, but was not landed in time to be offered to-day. Ten cases of ordinary Manila, of good flavour but very dirty, were bought in; there were no bids even at 5*s.* per cwt.

GUM KINO is very firmly held, and very little can be found. At auction to-day none was offered. The quotation for fair grain is 65*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt.

GUM MYRRH.—Very firmly held and in small supply; fair picked was bought in at 8*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. Four barrels dull Aden picked sold at 97*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., subject to approval to-day.

HONEY.—*Jamaica* was represented to-day by 50 barrels, all of which sold with good competition at rather lower prices. A few lots of exceptionally fine bright orange liquid brought from 28*s.* to 33*s.*; good amber, but rather dark liquid, from 27*s.* 6*d.* down to 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Several parcels of *Australian* honey were also shown, but no sales were effected. Sales of *Californian* honey are reported from Liverpool at 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The market keeps quiet.

IPECACUANHA.—Of 84 packages *Rio* 56 were sold to-day; the highest and the lowest prices are almost exactly those of the last sales, but medium qualities are generally from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. cheaper. With only one or two exceptions, all the root offered was more or less woody and stalky. The following prices were paid: Good bright annulated sound, 7*s.* 2*d*; thin and woody to fair, but sound, from 5*s.* 7*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*; damages, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per lb. Of 21 packages *Carthagena*, only 4 sold at 4*s.* per lb.; these were all mouldy, woody, and generally undesirable.

JABORANDI-LEAVES are becoming exceedingly scarce. At auction to-day one bale of very stalky brown leaves was bought in. Two bales fair greenish, but somewhat broken leaves, were bought in at 1*s.* per lb.

JALAP.—Privately, good *Vera Cruz* is still held at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and nothing is to be had for less than that. At the auctions a small lot of dull pale split bulb were bought in at 1*s.* 9*d.* nominally, an offer of 1*s.* being refused.

KAMALA.—Fair sifted *East Indian* kamala may now be had at 7*d.* per lb., but holders are unable to make progress at that figure.

LEAD (ACETATE).—Best foreign white is held for 26*s.* to 26*s.* 6*d*; brown at 16*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. ports.

MANDRAKE-ROOT.—One bale of 22 lbs. only very thin cut root sold at 20*s.* per cwt.

MUSK.—The market is exceedingly flat, and sales are difficult to effect. Of about 24 tins Tonquin pods, first pile, offered to-day, only 2 were sold at 75*s.* per oz. for very fine small to bold blue-skin pods well-trimmed, and at 47*s.* per oz. for old-fashioned well-trimmed but somewhat damp pods. Two caddies third-pile pods, fair appearance but damp and adulterated, brought 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—A parcel of 273 bags small to medium brownish from Madras was bought in at 9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. to-day.

OIL (CASTOR).—Heavy arrivals in Liverpool have somewhat demoralised the market there which, however, closes with more firmness, at $2\frac{11}{16}$*d.* for first and $2\frac{9}{16}$*d.* per lb. for second-pressure French. Calcutta seconds are selling at $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. In London fine Calcutta firsts are quoted at 3*d.* to $3\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb. We hear from Calcutta, under date of June 21, that prices of oil have advanced because of the difficulty experienced in bleaching the oil during the rainy weather. Fine qualities especially are difficult to prepare, and higher prices are generally asked. Seed, on the other hand, is rather easier, as the oil-crushers are unable to work much of it under the circumstances described. At to-day's auctions $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per lb. was refused for good Calcutta seconds, 100 cases of which are held at $2\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per lb.

OIL (OLIVE).—The London stock of oil of most descriptions is small, but as there is scarcely any demand on the part of buyers prices remain nominal. In Liverpool also the market remains very dull, but full prices must be paid for any parcels purchased. In Italy prices of oil are generally dearer, and the reports of the growing crop are becoming less favourable. In Spain and Sicily prices have risen also, the fruit being reported damaged by bad weather.

OPIUM.—"During the last few days," writes our Smyrna correspondent, under date of July 16, "15 cases of current talequale were sold from 6*s.* 2*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*, according to quality. Old selected material of the crop of 1890 is held for 6*s.* 5*d.* per lb., f.o.b. Hitherto nothing has been done in the new drug. Buyers are offering 5*s.* 11*d.*, but for the present holders refuse to sell talequale opium at this price. The arrivals to date of this year's crop amount to 567 baskets

against 634 at the same time last year. We understand that the Persian crop will be small this year, and this, if correct, may have some effect in maintaining the value of Turkey opium at about our present quotations for some time to come." There has been some demand in London for *Persian* opium, of which sales have been made at 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb. this week, but in *Turkey* opium no business has transpired.

ORRIS.—Twelve bags Florentine orris, good bright root, are held for 112*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, while 4 cwt. of "orris powder" was bought in at 75*s.* per cwt.

QUICKSILVER is quiet, but the price is well maintained. The importers want 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, but second-hand holders are offering at 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

QUINCE-SEED.—Three barrels good seed from Lisbon sold to-day at 6½*d.* per lb. For 10 bags from the Cape 8½*d.* is asked.

QUININE has been a dead letter this week. There are said to be sellers of German in bulk at 8½*d.* per oz, but we hear that a broker trying to buy at that price found that nothing was to be had below 8⅝*d.* per oz.

RHUBARB.—Ninety-two cases were offered to-day, of which about one-third sold at full prices for high-dried, but other kinds were rather dull of sale. *Shensi*: Medium to bold good coat, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth dull fracture, round, 2*s.* 9*d.*; small ditto, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* per lb.; small good druggists' root, even fracture, sold at 2*s.*; rough ditto, 1*s.* 8*d.*; and small at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.; small flat root, three-fourths pinky fracture, one-fourth grey, rather spongy, brought 1*s.* 6*d.*; ordinary round and flat rough pickings, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. *Canton*: Good coat, medium to bold, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth dark fracture, round, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. *High-dried*: Small to medium fair cut even, pinky fracture, flat 1*s.* 5*d.*; rather ordinary, and without colour, from 10¼*d.* to 9¾*d.* per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—There has been an arrival of 67 bales from Colon, Central America, by the *Medway* this week. The whole of this supply proved to be genuine grey Jamaica root, and, with our stock of this variety thus reinforced, it was scarcely expected that prices would be able to keep their level. They did so, nevertheless, and the 71 bales grey *Jamaica* placed on sale to-day were all sold, as follows:—Sound, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; damages, from 1*s.* 3*d.* down to 10*d.* per lb. Fair to good native Jamaica realised 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; common and discoloured, 8*d.* per lb.

SENNA.—*Alexandrian* was not sold at the auctions; 1*s.* is wanted for fair pods, and from 8*d.* to 8½*d.* for small to medium green leaf. Of *Tinnevelly* senna only a few second-hand lots were offered, which excited no attention. Good senna is very scarce, and whenever a bale of it is offered it brings high prices. Fair medium, somewhat yellowish, leaf realised 3¾*d.* to 4*d.*; ordinary specky and dull, 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.* per lb.

SHELLAC.—Last week the market closed exceedingly firm, with sales of TN orange lac for October delivery at 83*s.* per cwt. At auction on Tuesday the small quantity of 224 cases was offered, of which the bulk sold at steady prices, with an occasional slight advance on orange—viz., 84*s.* to 85*s.* for good bright pale *orange*, unworked; 76*s.* to 78*s.* for blocky to rather ordinary reddish seconds; 78*s.* for fair curly bronze, unworked; and 74*s.* for ordinary livery seconds; ordinary resinous second unworked *button lac* sold at 72*s.* to 74*s.* per cwt. The speculative market keeps firm, with fairly large sales of orange TN at 83*s.* for August, 82*s.* 6*d.* to 83*s.* for October, and 82*s.* 6*d.* for November. The demand has emanated from continental as well as from British buyers. The speculative market closed dull and weaker, and August TN (which has sold at 83*s.*) is now being offered at 82*s.* per cwt. For November delivery 200 cases have been sold at 81*s.* per cwt.

SOY.—*China* soy is exceedingly dull of sale; small transactions are reported at the low price of 1*s.* 1½*d.* per gallon.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Good white powder or crystals are offering at 62*s.* 6*d.* to 64*s.* per cwt.

TAMARINDS showed some improvement in position at the auctions yesterday, when 50 barrels of new *Barbados* fruit sold at 10*s.* per cwt. That, however, is still a very low price.

THYMOL crystals are offering at 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

TURMERIC.—With smaller supplies the market continues to harden. For *Cochin* bulbs 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. has been paid, and fair *Bengal* cannot now be had under 20*s.* per cwt., while bright *Madras* finger, mixed with bulb, has realised from 26*s.* to 27*s.* per cwt. In Calcutta, on June 28, the price had advanced considerably owing to the smallness of the supply, coupled with the increased demand, both for home use and for export.

VANILLA.—The small quantity at auction to-day sold at very full to rather steadier prices, good chocolate, 7 to 8 inches, 13*s.* to 14*s.*; medium brownish, 5½ to 8½ inches, 6*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; ordinary foxey and low, from 6*s.* 6*d.* downwards. It is stated on apparently good authority that the yield of vanilla in the islands of the Indian Ocean will this season be only about one-half of last year's. The figures are given as follows:—

—	1892-93	1891-92
	Ko	Ko.
Bourbon	68 000	87,000
Seychelles	8,000	45,000
Mauritius	7,000	16,000
	83,000	148,000

The planters expect to see a rise in price of from 25 to 30 per cent., and are confident that the low values of the early part of this year cannot recur for many seasons to come.

WAX (BEES').—*Jamaica* finds a steady sale, but without alteration in price. Good to fine bright orange realises 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*; rather grey and reddish mixed from 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* per cwt. Some fair bright *Australian* wax, of mixed colours, sold at 6*l.* 10*s.*; and for bleached *East Indian* (sold without reserve) 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was paid for white and 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for yellow.

WAX (CARNAUBA).—In Liverpool the market is firm for good kinds, and higher prices have been paid for ordinary grades. Business is reported at 35*s.* per cwt. for ordinary grey, and at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for good yellow wax.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—There are market inquiries for export, owing to the prevalence of cholera on the Continent.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—*Maranham* is quoted at 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

CANARY-SEED.—Considerable sales up to 49*s.* per cwt have been made. Some parcels are held at higher figures.

OIL (CASTOR).—All cheap parcels of East Indian oil offering ex quay have been cleared, and market value is firm at 2½*d.* per lb.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Sales of ordinary *Pará*, at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Nothing is now offering under 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* per lb.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

SMYRNA, July 21.

THE arrivals of new-crop opium until this date amount to 700 baskets, against 750 baskets at the corresponding date of last year. Fifteen more cases of old current Talequale have been sold this week at steady prices—viz., 6*s.* 2*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.* per lb. f.o.b. Smyrna.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Chemists' Assistants' Union.

SIR,—I believe the proposed Assistants' Union wonld be the best possible thing for the trade generally. If they work together, the assistants of the present day could do almost anything. As an apprentice and assistant I had to work terribly long honrs, so now, as an employer, I shall be glad so subscribe a little annually to the proposed union.

Yours truly,
WILTS. (75/44.)

74/55. "Æneas" replies, "in haste," he says, and with some asperity to his critics. We have let this discussion proceed, in the hope that some practical good might result. If it is to be only an assistants' debate we are sorry, but as such the rule of only speaking once must be observed.

SIR,—Chemists' assistants are deeply indebted to Mr. R. Wright for his kind offer of assistance. Following his lead, I would say that I shall be very glad to co-operate with any of my fellow-assistants with a view to holding a meeting in London to discuss the desirability of forming a union.

I shall be pleased to hear from any who approve of the idea.

Yours sincerely,
22 Brook Street, London, W., W. E. MORGAN.
July 17.

A Trade Society.

SIR,—I hope the excellent suggestions in Mr. C. E. Pickering's letter will not have been made in vain, and that we may have once again a representative trade society. Let those who are able by position and experience take the first steps. There will be no lack of subscribers. It is evident that the Pharmaceutical Society's spasmodic actions against illegal trading will be very few and far between, and will be no check on the numerous parasites who live npon us.

Here, in the second city of the Empire, there are many branch shops in charge of nnqualified men, and drug-stores have a happy time. No one troubles; even the representative of the Pharmaceutical Society is content to quietly sit still whilst a grocer sells poisons within twenty yards of his shop. What can we hope from such? Let ns look to ourselves and help ourselves.

Would you kindly undertake to receive post-cards from those willing to join? By that means we could know the feeling of the trade.

Yours truly,
Liverpool. NUNC AUT NUNQUAM. (77/23)

Chemists' Assistants and Long Hours.

SIR,—I note the excellent suggestion in your Editorial that the services of chemists' assistants should be "standardised" (like other crude products), and thus raised out of the indefinite "give-and-take" position of domestic and menial service.

From my experience of good "going" dispensing businesses, it seems to me that a system of "relays" would be the only possible and satisfactory one for reduction of hours. Early closing (actual, not nominal) in large towns seems contrary to the *raison d'être* of the practice of pharmacy.

By inference, your correspondent "Æneas" pays chemists' assistants a high compliment—they must be (with the possible exception of tram-conductors) the best people alive—having no opportunity to be otherwise.

E. D. (76/14.)

The Indoor System.

SIR,—Let every assistant ask himself, "Why do chemists usually require assistants to live indoors? Would they have the trouble of our living indoors if it were not a direct gain to them?" Surely they are not acting solely for the assistants' benefit and are keeping them at a loss to themselves. I say refnse all indoor situations—then you will get a few hours of well-earned liberty. It is not liberty when the day's work is ended to go either upstairs or in another street, wherever your master may live, and then to feel yourself an interloper about the house, treated only as a paid servant. My lot was only fourteen hours a day, sixteen on Saturdays, and three on Sunday; that was all! But I never complained, and often wished the days were longer, so as to finish the work then in hand! Then, when out of shop, I forgot business altogether, whether reading, singing, or smoking till the early hours of the morning. I felt a free man till in the shop again next day.

Yours faithfully,
July 14. PIL. FREEDOM. (73/56.)

English Assistants in Switzerland.

SIR,—I am not overfond of correspondence, but the letter from Mr. Hill in your last week's issue seems to give the impression that all we continental assistants dwell in the Utopia of good pay and short hours which he describes. Since I have been out I have met a lot of *confrères*, bnt never have I met with one earning 400f. a month. Perhaps there may be one or two in Paris. As for myself, I have been slaving away for seventy-four hours every week for the last eighteen months, and have only now attained the minimum salary he quotes, and do not see much prospect of material advance. I know those who work for from 75f. to 100f. a month. We get eight days' holiday in the year, so that, as living and clothes are much dearer, an assistant is better off in England. As for Mr. Æneas, I think he must be a Scotchman; but, of course, he will take no notice of my criticisms, as I am no doubt a "low, degraded body" as I used to be in the stores. With respect to the moral tendency of long and short hours, I think the balance is rather in favour of the latter, for I have had experience of both, and find that after late hours—say, 9.30 or 10 P.M.—one is too fagged to go home and study or to enter into any healthy recreation.

With respect to the formation of an Association, I think it would be both practical and useful; but it must be on lines that will secure the co-operation of our masters, for ours is a business different to most, everyone expecting to be a master himself. What we must fight against is custom and habitude, and by degrees we, who ought to be more intelligent than the miners, will be sure to improve our position in the same ratio as they have done. Let a nucleus of such a trades-union be commenced in London and gradually extended through the land, in which case, if necessaty, we can soon shut up the stores, but not as long as they offer, as they do now, advantages superior to the private firms.

Yours,
Geneva, July 18. D. T. WILKIE.

SIR,—Allow me to inform your assistant readers that Mr. Hill's letter of last week is very misleading.

No doubt, he may be one of the exceptionally blessed, and his statements may be true as regards his owa position; but I am perfectly certain that, with the majority of assistants, things are entirely different. We do not live out; have only one hour for dinner; business hours from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M., and, with the exception of two evenings a week, are not free even then.

As to salary, I know that the average is about 150f., and

in many cases only 100f., per month, with lodging only, no board.

The position of a chemist's assistant in Switzerland and other continental countries is in reality worse than in England, owing to the competition of German assistants, who, in most cases, speak two or three languages, have had good experience, and generally accept situations *comme volontaire*—that is to say, barter their services for board and lodging only.

I conclusion, I may say that the average duty of an assistant, exclusive of time spent at meals, is ninety hours per week.

Yours truly,

Pharmacie Internationale, Lausanne, July 17. GEORGE CAVE.

Floating a Company.

SIR,—In case any of your readers should have shown to them, by interested persons, a vindictive article concerning the Chemists' Association (Limited) in any London so-called financial paper, it may be interesting to remind them of the methods of this class of journal as they have been illustrated in the reports of several law-cases. These methods are as follows:—Two notices of the company to be blackmailed are first drafted, one of which is favourable and the other as nearly slanderous as can safely be ventured. A representative of the journal then calls upon the company and asks for an advertisement. If the advertisement is given and paid for, the favourable article is inserted; if not, the slanderous article promptly makes its appearance.

With the knowledge how articles appearing in a journal of this class are produced, chemists will be able to assess them at their proper value. Having perfectly honest intentions toward their fraternity in the trade, for whom they have founded this co-operative Association, my directors have declined to buy a favourable notice in any newspaper.

Yours faithfully,

Curtain Road, London, July 18. JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary

SIR,—Owing to the similarity of names, many chemists have assumed that the Chemists' Association (Limited) is in some way connected with the Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association (Limited) (C.A.M.W.A.L.), established in 1878.

Might I ask you to mention the fact in your widely-read journal that "C.A.M.W.A.L." has no connection whatever directly or indirectly, with the newly-advertised Chemists' Association?

Yours truly,

45, Gifford Street, N., July 18. H. T. BUTLER, Secretary.

A Cattle-breeder's Difficulty.

SIR,—Some ten years ago the ensilage question was brought into prominent notice, and it was much recommended as a substitute for hay for feeding cattle. I had the pleasure about that time of hearing a paper upon the subject by Mr. Henry Woods, in which it was highly praised—the cows, it was stated, "making a grab at it." About three years ago I was talking to the foreman of a well-known breeder of Jersey cattle in Herefordshire; he said that cows, when fed on this substance, frequently lost their calves, and that they were obliged to abandon it for feeding breeding cattle.

I think, in some instances, where there is a plague of the kind of thing you mention in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, that the cause is not unfrequently to be sought in the food. Supposing ensilage has not been employed, there are many varieties of grass which are attacked by a species of fungus, in some cases probably identical with ergot, and in others similar to it in properties. I may instance "Darnel grass" (*Lolium temulentum*), the properties of which are generally considered due to a fungus (for illustration of this plant see Bentley and Trimen's "Medicinal Plants"). It seems probable that the action of ensilage may be due to a fungus also, possibly caused by faulty preparation.

A solicitor whom I know was engaged in a case in which a feeding-cake was accused of causing the death of some valuable horses, but the death was clearly shown to be due to mouldy hay or oats—other horses of less value, being fed for evidence on them, were killed also.

Certain trees, especially yew, are occasionally eaten by cattle; they appear not to relish them when growing, but if branches be broken off and placed in the field detached from the tree, they are not always left alone.

I must not give a long list of poisonous plants, and will only mention that colchicum is accountable for some of the ills to which cattle are subject.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Manchester, July 18. CHARLES TURNER.

Preparing for Next Election.

SIR,—Your heading to my letter of last week amused me very much. You are very keen. No, Sir, I did not ask my own candidate. I thought isolated action was useless, but I feel that we have lost a splendid opportunity. The results of the General Election are such, however, that we can reasonably expect another election at no distant date; and I think, if the trade will bestir themselves, the consent of the majority of the candidates throughout Great Britain can then be obtained, and their vote secured for a Bill having for its object "that all medicines intended for internal administration shall be vended by duly qualified medical men and chemists only."

Will you test the trade on the matter by inviting postcards giving opinions for or against the wisdom of promoting such a Bill? I feel that if chemists, in place of grumbling, would but adopt unitedly a simple Bill of this sort, backed up as it would now be by the coroners and medical men, there would be no opposition powerful enough to resist their efforts, whilst the effect of such a Bill would be of great and lasting benefit to both the general public and ourselves.

Yours,

July 19. WALES. (76/69.)

The Stuff that Dreams are Made of.

Referring to our comments on Dr. B. W. Richardson's lecture on dreams last week, a professor of chemistry writes to express agreement with our criticism. "It is amusing," he remarks, "to notice how some of the lecturers at the Royal Institution, not content with the legitimate limits of their science or art, but puffed up with a little feeling of 'Royal' licence and a sense of being for the nonce law-givers, proceed to strain and then burst through those limits. 'Nothing more than the common vibrations of terrestrial media acting upon a corporeal vibratorium.' If this means anything at all it would indicate that such vibrations, acting through that intellectual part of the dog—viz., the tail—upon its corporeal vibratorium, give rise to ideas, or if asleep to dreams; in either case the tail wags the dog. In the case of the ass or mule we have both tail and ears in vibration; both of these terrestrial media are in evidence, wagging the animal, which must be a powerful corporeal vibratorium, or, in other words, a deep thinker and vivid dreamer! In the case of ass or mule an overwrought 'corporeal vibratorium' may give rise to ejections of force, corresponding to inner effusions of sentiment, dream, &c., the heels of the animal during its emotional strain being cast into the air with much vigour, that aërial vibratorium being meanwhile rent with inarticulate cries and bellowings. These are strivings after the infinite!"

Information Wanted.

Replies to the following are requested by subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

74/48. B.P. pharmacy in rhyme: who publishes?

75/13. Who puts up a 2*s.* 6*d.* coca wine?

COMPULSORY CLOSING.—The City Council of Rochester, New York, have passed an ordinance to close up drug-stores at 10 o'clock every night and all but two hours on Sundays. The citizens are protesting vigorously.

20 HIGHEST AWARDS.

Pears' Soap

Soap Makers by Appointment to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

		Per Dozen.
RETAIL PRICES.		WHOLESALE PRICES.
6d.	SIZE, unscented - - -	4s.
1s.	„ all shapes, Washing or Shaving	8s.
1s.6d.	„ Ditto ditto	12s.
2s.6d.	„ (The Washing Tablets are perfumed with Otto of Roses)	20s.
TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE	2s. per Box of 3 Tablets	16s. Per dozen Boxes.

DISCOUNT of 20 per Cent.

On all ORDERS of NOT LESS than £5.

(GROSS TRADE-PRICE VALUE.)

If accompanied by Remittance,

[Lesser Quantities 15 per Cent. Discount only.]

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

No Dealer in the Kingdom, "Wholesale or Retail," for any quantity whatever obtains more than the above 20 PER CENT. Discount.

(Signed), A & F Pears

71-75, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON. W.C.

THE

CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

(LIMITED).

[COPY OF CIRCULAR.]

Telegraphic Address—
"Beatrop London."

Curtain Road,
London, E.C.,
13th July, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Complaints have been received from Chemists throughout the United Kingdom that they have not been furnished with prospectuses of The Chemists' Association (Limited). An investigation has consequently been made into the accuracy of the Trade List used, and it has been discovered that an immense number of names are entirely omitted and others are inaccurately stated. For instance, in one town, out of 38 Chemists, 26 are omitted.

In the very nature of a movement for co-operation in buying, it is essential that the whole Trade should have the opportunity of participating.

Although a substantial part of the issue has already been subscribed, my directors have felt it their duty to reserve a number of Shares for Chemists who, by the unfortunate mistake above explained, have been prevented from applying for membership before the 14th inst. An early communication is necessary to ensure an allotment.

On receipt of a postcard from you, I shall be pleased to forward a copy of the Prospectus and Form of Application so as to remedy the omission.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Secretary.

The Directors of the Association are pleased to be able to report that the applications for membership at the onset exceeded their expectation, and further applications continue to be received from day to day.

They would remind the Trade that each accession of membership strengthens the Association, and tends to increase the bonus in which all members will participate.

The enterprise has, however, been so well taken up by the Trade that its success may be regarded as already ensured.

The Directors will, at an early date, take into consideration the stocking of drugs on a sufficiently large scale to command the market.

Meanwhile, however, the Association is in a position to execute Drug Orders in the ordinary course.

The Association has already been approached by leading Manufacturers in branches of the Sundries Trade, who offer terms so advantageous as to be without precedent, thus placing the Members on a footing which they can gain in no other way.

[*From* THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, *July* 9, 1892.]

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LIM.

VERY prominent attention is directed this week to the conversion of an old company into a new one, with the object of offering to chemists and druggists, principally, a co-operative interest in an established business in the druggists' sundries and patent-medicine lines.

The scheme corresponds with an idea which has been advocated by correspondents in our columns and elsewhere over and over again. The Association now proposed starts with the very considerable advantage of an established connection. It takes over as the nucleus of its operations the business of Messrs. Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited), of Curtain Road, Great Eastern Street. For the purchase-money the new Association is to become possessed of the extensive leasehold property in which the business is carried on, the stock, and the goodwill.

Mr. Martin Magor, pharmaceutical chemist, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, the chairman of the new company, with Mr. Howard, of the firm of Howard, Howes & Walters, the company's auditors, called at this office on Monday to put before us their scheme. It was pointed out to those gentlemen that the prospectus did not give particulars showing the value of the property to be sold. Mr. Howard stated in reply to this that he had all those particulars with him, and was willing to place them before us as fully as we might wish. He stated further that he had at first inserted such details in the prospectus, but that these had been withdrawn by the Board for trade reasons.

We did not accept the proposal to examine the figures offered to us. To check them with a view to certify to the trade the soundness of the investment would have been to saddle ourselves with a responsibility which it is not our business to assume. We record the fact that the request that we should do so was made to us in all seriousness.

Mr. Magor then informed us of the negotiations which had resulted in his acceptance of the position of chairman of the Board, and stated that the other chemist directors (all men, like himself, of good commercial position and with trade experience) had been selected by himself. He said the stock had been taken under his own supervision, and valuing it at strictly cost prices they had found over 11,000*l.* worth of perfectly saleable goods. He had perfect confidence that the company was buying a satisfactory business at a fair price.

Mr. Howard said the goodwill had been estimated at three years' profits, and that out of the money to be thus paid the vendors had undertaken to pay all the costs incurred in floating the new Association. He assured us that the valuation of the property showed a certain fair percentage of dividend, and he pointed out what is obvious enough—that every new shareholding customer would tend to augment that profit.

These were the salient points of the conversation, and we have thought it the fairest way towards both vendors and probable purchasers to state briefly exactly what passed between us, so that the latter can have such materials for forming a judgment in regard to the investment invited as it is in our power to give them.

THE

"STANDARD OF QUALITY"

ESSENTIAL OILS

MANUFACTURED OR SELECTED BY

DODGE & OLCOTT,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1798.

OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL, SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN, WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

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London, E.C.

AGENT FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE—

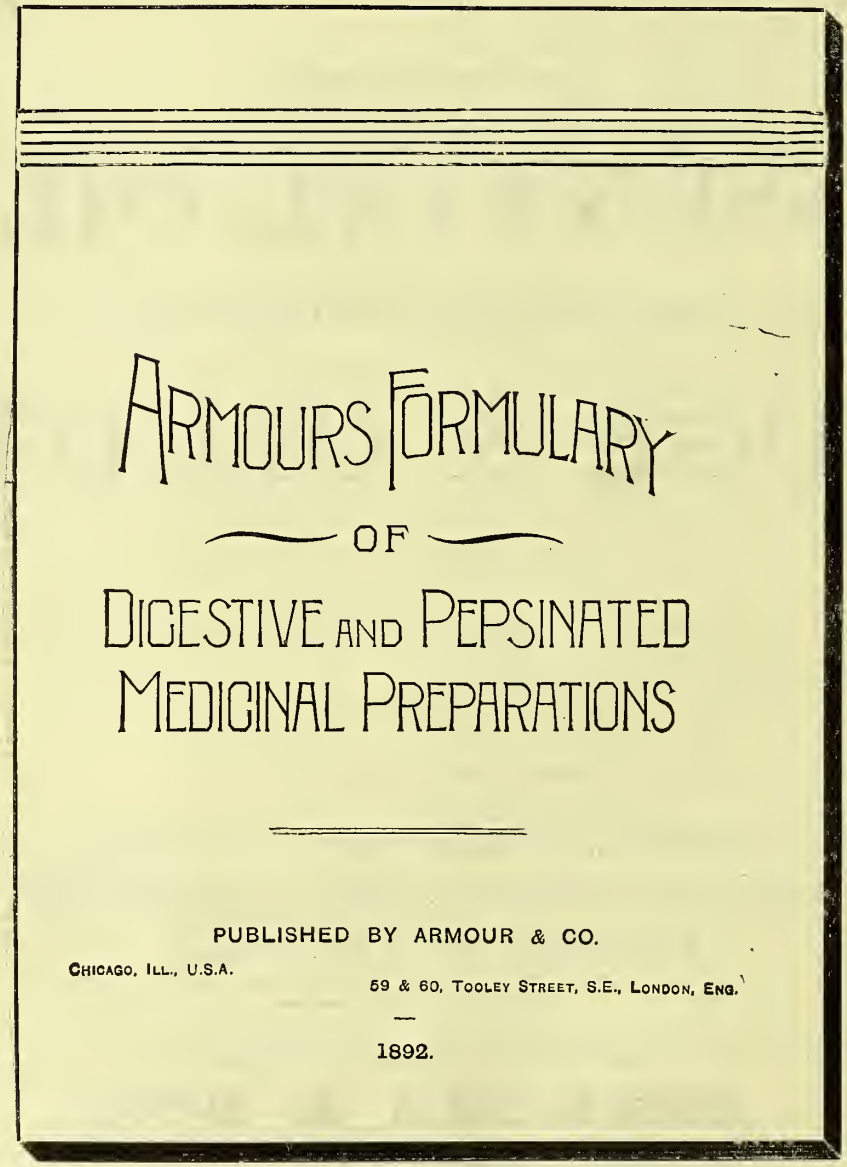
CHAS. WESTPHAL,

195 Upper Thames Street,

London, E.C.

Chemists & Druggists,

SEND FOR



MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION TO

ARMOUR & COMPANY,

59 & 60 Tooley Street,

London, S.E.

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

A Liquid Preparation of the CHOICEST BEEF, containing the Nutritious Albuminous Principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

A Two-ounce Bottle of Pure Juice of Meat.

Actual test will show 3 per cent. by weight of ANHYDROUS ALBUMINOIDS.

Contains the Hæmoglobin of the Meat unaltered.

Mix only with Iced or Lukewarm Water; Never with Boiling Water, as extreme heat renders the valuable Albuminous Elements insoluble.

READ THE FOLLOWING

From

THE LANCET.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

Analytical Records.

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

(JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.)

"The following analytical notes and results testify unmistakably to the excellence of this preparation. It is a dark reddish-brown liquid of pleasant beef-like flavour, and free from objectionable preservatives. It contains not only the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form, but in the condition in which they occur in the freshly expressed juice of beef itself. Viewed with the spectroscope a dilute solution is seen to give two absorption bands, characteristic of fresh blood or hæmoglobin. The liquid loses this property, however, as soon as it is boiled; while the coagulated albuminous principles assume a blood-red tint. According to our experiments no less than fourteen grains of solid albuminous principles in every fluid ounce are thus precipitated. The following figures gained in analysis will convey some idea of the eminent degree of concentration through which this preparation has been carried. Notwithstanding this, the vital elements of beef juice it contains have been preserved unchanged. Moisture, 44·87 per cent.; organic matter, 38·01 per cent.; mineral matter, 17·12 per cent. The organic materials contain 4·57 parts of nitrogen, and the mineral matter consists largely of common salt and, of course, soluble phosphate. Results like these make it safe to assert that as an example of preparations of this class Wyeth's beef juice is little short of perfection."

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.

LONDON—30 SNOW HILL, E.C.

Contains Albuminoids in a higher degree than any other Preparation of a similar nature.

Proportion of Nutrient to Stimulating Properties such that it can be retained by the stomach in EXTREME cases of Debility.

Being largely Prescribed by the Medical Faculty of Great Britain, every Chemist should have some in Stock.

THE SALE IS GUARANTEED.

Can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggists, or direct from any of the following Firms:—

Agents for Great Britain and France—ROBERTS & CO., London and Paris.

Distributing Agents for Lancashire—JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Manchester.
Distributing Agents for Yorkshire—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds.
Distributing Agents for Scotland—RAIMES, CLARK & CO., Edinburgh.

MAGNESIA

CARBONATE, CALCINED, AND HYDRATE.

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

ARTHUR S. HILL & SON

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1755),

Wholesale and Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

101 & 103 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

SELECTED DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, & PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO..

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, EDINBURGH.

CHLOROFORM

(DUNCAN'S),

Prepared from Pure and Methylated Spirit, also Chloroform (blue label).

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in bottles corked and luted (stoppers attached), and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee all our Chloroforms to be PURE CHLOROFORM, *answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia.*

CHLORIC ETHER

(DUNCAN'S).

This is a special preparation, quite different from Spir. Chloroformi P.B., perfectly miscible with water, and always of the same strength.

SALICYLIC ACID AND SALICYLATES

MANUFACTURED UNDER KOLBE'S PROCESS BY

J. HAUFF, FEUERBACH - STUTTGART.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents. N.B.—Stock kept in London.

FUERST BROS., 17 PHILPOT LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams—"FUERST LONDON." Telephone No. 1050.

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"GRIPE WATER"

TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

Is approved by MEDICAL OPINION in both ENGLAND and AMERICA as a SAFE and HARMLESS MEDICINE for CHILDREN.

"THE FAMILY DOCTOR," writing for CASSELL'S MAGAZINE, says:—"Woodward's 'Gripe Water' is THE ONLY MEDICINE OF ITS KIND I would feel justified in recommending, owing to its freedom from Narcotics."

Composition Essence

Unequalled for its Aroma and Strength. 9½d. lb. in Winch. Quarts; in 10-gall. Casks, 8½d. lb. 5% discount.

"Premier" Ext. Malt.

MANUFACTURERS

RAIMES & Co., YORK. & RAIMES, CLARK & Co., EDINBURGH.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR BULK, WITH SAMPLE, ON APPLICATION.

A NON-TOXIC ANTISEPTIC FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

LISTERINE.

NON-TOXIC NON-IRRITANT, NON-ESCHAROTIC—ABSOLUTELY SAFE, AGREEABLE, AND CONVENIENT.

FORMULA.—LISTERINE is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.

DOSE.—Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially useful in the management of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane, adapted to internal use and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, injection, irrigation, atomization, inhalation, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS.

LISTERINE destroys promptly all odours emanating from diseased gums and teeth. It is a perfect tooth and mouth wash, Indispensable for the Dental Toilet.

DISEASES OF THE URIC ACID DIATHESIS. **Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea.** RENAL ALTERATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "LITHIATED HYDRANGEA" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA, and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis. It is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

Close Clinical observation has caused LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA to be regarded by physicians generally as a very valuable Kidney Alterative and Anti-lithic agent in the treatment of

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Diabetes, Hæmaturia, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations generally.

REALIZING that in many of the diseases in which LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA has been found to possess great therapeutic value it is of the highest importance that suitable diet be employed. We have had prepared for the convenience of physicians

DIETETIC NOTES,

suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases. A book of these Dietetic Notes, each note perforated and convenient for the physician to detach and distribute to patients, supplied, upon request, together with literature fully descriptive of LISTERINE and LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.,
British Agents for the Products of **LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.**, St. Louis, U.S.

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THIS IS THE VERY TIME TO BUY PLATINUM. PRICE IS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW, AND MAY REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO QUICKLY RISE VERY SOON.

O. BEREND & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS,

61 FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

KREAT - HALVIVA

The New Substitute for Quinine.

REDUCES TEMPERATURE, SUPPRESSES INFLUENZA, SEA-SICKNESS, &c. CURES INDIGESTION.

One size only for Public use, for sale at 2*s.* 9*d.* a bottle.
One size only for Dispensing, 10-oz. Stoppered Flats.
SPARKLING HALVIVA for sale at 5*s.* a dozen.

HALVIVA COMPANY, 4 Temple Chambers, LONDON.

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Trade Mark. Registered.

THE

ASSOCIATION for the SUPPLY of PURE VACCINE LYMPH

12 PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2*s.* each; Half Tubes, 1*s.* each. Pomade in vials, 5*s.*

HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes two-thirds full, 1*s.* 8*d.* each; Tubes one-third full and Lancet-charged points, 1*s.* each; Pin-points, 1*s.* 1*d.* each. Eighteen charged Small Points, 5*s.* Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1*s.* per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1*s.* 3*d.* each, including postage. Vaccinations by appointment. P.O.O.s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders, payable to EDWARD DARKE, *Secretary.*

Office hours. 10 *to* 4. *Saturdays* 10 *to* 2.

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Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

The following Manufacturers' Packet Tobaccos supplied at their List Prices CARRIAGE PAID:—Wills, Cope, Hignett, Gallaher, Taddy, Ogden, Phillips, Player, Murray, Archer, Clarke, Brankston, Morris, Mitchell, Smith, Lambert & Butler, Pace, Goodwin, Duke, Kinney, Kimball, Richmond Cavendish Company, Carroll, Lorillard, &c. Havana, Mexican, Manilla, Indian, and Swiss Cigars and Cheroots at Importers' Prices.

The Cigarettes of the following Firms at List Prices:—Goodwin, Allen & Ginter, Kinney, Duke, Kimball, Au Bon Fumeur, Wills, Player, Lambert & Butler, Cope, and the leading Egyptian and Turkish Houses.

BRITISH CIGARS from 4*s.* to 20*s.* per 100. All carefully selected and well matured. The largest and most varied stock in the United Kingdom to select from.

Irish Roll, Pigtail, Nailrod, Target, Cake, Plug, and all other hard Tobaccos; also Flakes, Shags, Virginias, Cut Cavendish, and every description of plain and fancy Cut Tobaccos of standard quality at lowest prices.

Tobacconists' Fancy Goods and Smokers' Sundries of every description at current rates.

Carriage paid on parcels from £2 upwards to any station in the United Kingdom. SEND FOR DETAILED PRICE LISTS.

SINGLETON & COLE, Ld. { Tobacconists' Factors, Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Manufacturers & Importers.
Cannon Street and Fore Street, BIRMINGHAM.

Ammon. Brom.
Ammon. Chlor.
Antifebrin
Antipyrin
Bismuth Subnit.
Chloralamid
Ipecac. Powd.
Ipecac. & Opium
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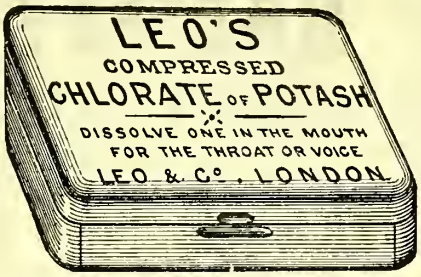
When ordering specify LEO'S.



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CHLORATE OF POTASH & BORAX.

Quotations given for large and small quantities.

Potass. Iodide
Quinine
Salol
Salicin
Soda Bicarb.
Soda Mint
Soda Salicylate
Sulphonal
Sulphur Compound
Urethane
Voice (Potass. Chlor., Borax and Cocaine)

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TASMANIA EUCALYPTUS OIL COMPANY

DISTILLERS OF

EUCALYPTUS (GLOBULUS) OIL, AND OF

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EUCALYPTUS (GLOBULUS) EXTRACT.

First Award and Gold Medal, Tasmanian Exhibition, 1892.
Orders now being booked for the coming winter's requirements.

Apply for Information and Samples to the Company,
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COCKING'S JAPAN OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

Our Extra Steam Refined Oil is trebly distilled and twice rectified by steam, by an entirely new process and in apparatus of our own invention, by which all those polymeric products of a tarry and resinous nature which are objected to by some consumers are extracted. It is of water-white colour retaining its full aroma, pungency, and strength, and guaranteed absolutely pure and soluble in spirits of wine.

COCKING'S JAPAN MENTHOL CRYSTALS.

Our Extra Steam Refined quality is in firm, hard, dry, and snowy-white crystals, entirely free from oily contamination, and therefore of the highest melting-point. As the original and largest manufacturers in the world of the true Japan Menthol, we guarantee our brand to be absolutely pure. Beware of substitutes. For full particulars, therapeutic uses, &c., see special circulars, to be had on application.

Agents—JOHN BATT & CO., 39 OLD BROAD ST., E.C

BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

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Beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the Business of

BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,

and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,

they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL,

Manufacturers of all Pharmaceutical Preparations on the best and most improved principles. Quotations on application.
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MANUF TURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, San AC il, &c. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application for either tal O the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

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ESTABLISHED 1870)

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS

SUGAR OF MILK

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Highly recommended by authorities. The only make of perfect purity in all respects.

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OXY-IODINE COMPOUNDS.

AS SUGGESTED BY DR. HUGH WOODS.

Liq. Calcis Iodinatæ.—A solution of Hypoiodite of Calcium. Very effective in curing Gout, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Strumous or Tubercular Disease, Goitre, &c. Highly antiseptic and deodorant. Dose—M. v to xx. Price, 4-oz. bottles, 1/2; 8-oz., 2/; 16-oz., 3/6

Liq. Potassæ Iodinatæ.—A solution of Hypoiodite of Potassium. An extremely powerful safe, and unirritating antiseptic. Useful in same diseases as above. Cures parasitic and other skin diseases. Dose—M. v to x. Price, 4-oz. bottles, 1/4; 8-oz., 2/4; 16-oz., 4/.

Red Oxyiodide of Bismuth.—Very superior to Iodoform. Odourless and unirritating. Powerfully antiseptic. Cures wounds, sores, eczema, intertrigo, chapped hands, sweating feet, &c. Price 1/6 per oz.; ointment (1 in 10), 3/6 per lb.

Yellow Oxyiodide of Bismuth.—An excellent antiseptic application to the throat, nose, &c. Very valuable for internal use in cancer of the stomach, gastric ulcer, dyspepsia, vomiting, &c. Dose—5 to 20 grains. Price, 1/4 per oz.; ointment (1 in 10), 3/ per lb.

Leaflets descriptive of above, and monthly price current, on application.
Special terms to Hospitals and Public Institutions.

WILLOWS, FRANCIS & BUTLER, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

ESTABLISHED 1751,

101 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SCHERING'S

PIPERAZINUM PURUM

(PATENT).

NON-TOXIC AND NON-IRRITANT.

Readily soluble in water. It dissolves Uric Acid concretions twelve times more freely than Lithia Carbonate.

Is indicated in all cases of Gouty Affections, and in Stone or Gravel of the Bladder and Kidneys.

For literature see "The Therapist," Vols. I. and II., published by Aug. Siegle, 30 Lime St., London, E.C

PIPERAZINE may be obtained in Crystals wholesale at **17/6** per oz. net, or in 1-GRAMME COMPRESSED TABLETS, pure, without any admixture, Schering's own manufacture, at **7/6** per dozen gramme Tablets.

Minimum Dose—1 Gramme or 15 Grains per day in a Pint of Water.

This may be divided into two or three portions during the day.

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE

(PATENT).

NON-TOXIC, AND HAS NO EFFECT ON THE HEART.

This is a preferable analgesic having no toxic effects, nor does it interfere with the circulation of the blood, nor the heart, nor does it reduce the temperature below normal.

Is indicated in all cases accompanied by feverish symptoms, particularly in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and similar ailments.

MALARIAL FEVER YIELDS TO NO OTHER REMEDY SO WELL.

For literature refer to "The Therapist," Vols. I. and II., published by Aug. Siegle, 30 Lime St., London, E.C.

To be obtained Wholesale at **3/6** per oz. net.

APPLY TO THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

Wholesale Agents:

A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, 6 & 7 CROSS LANE, LONDON.

CRESCENT TRADE B.M&Co. MARK BRAND.

BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	97·20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	1·90
Sulphate of Soda	trace
Chloride of Sodium	·035
Moisture	·82
Insoluble	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers, Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA

(Sesqui-Carbonate).

By far the Purest and Cheapest form of WASHING SODA.

Only 1 lb. of Concentrated Crystal Soda required to do the work of 2 lbs. of Washing Soda.

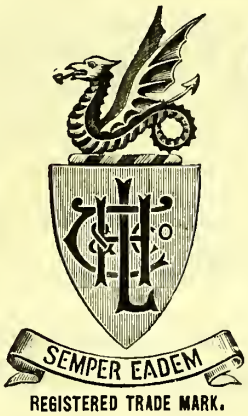
SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process,

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.



"LLOYD'S LANADEPS"

"LLOYD'S LANADEPS" Is Wool Fat, specially purified, and answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia. It is very stable, and remains unchanged after boiling with alkalies. It contains 30 per cent. of water, and is capable of absorbing at least 50 per cent. more.

"LLOYD'S LANADEPS" Is a most valuable preparation as a basis for Ointments. Its purity renders it unirritating to the skin, and it has a marvellous power of rapid absorption, thus making it particularly valuable for the application of such drugs as Mercurials, Iodide of Potassium, Iodoform, &c., &c. In the manufacture of Toilet Soaps, Pomades, Cold Cream, &c., &c., "LLOYD'S LANADEPS" is invaluable.

"LLOYD'S LANADEPS" The chief hindrance to the general use of preparations of this character is the fact that the prices charged have been excessive "LLOYD'S LANADEPS" is put up in 1-lb. tins, price 1/4 each 7-lb. 1/2; 28-lb. 1/1; 56-lb. 1/- per lb.

"LLOYD'S LANADEPS" (Anhydrous), in 1-lb. Tins, 2/- each.

"LLOYD'S UNG. LANADIPIS" Is a cheap Ointment basis made with "Lanadeps," but of a softer consistence.
In 1-lb. Tins, price 1/2 each; 7-lb. 1/-; 28-lb. 11d.; 56-lb. 10d. per lb.

"LLOYD'S LANADEPS" is prepared in our newly erected Steam Laboratory, under the most careful supervision. It may be obtained direct from the Makers—

T. HOWARD LLOYD & CO.

Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists,

86 High Street and Town Hall Lane, LEICESTER.

A SAMPLE WILL BE FORWARDED FREE BY POST. [2]

Principal: T. HOWARD LLOYD (eighteen years partner in the firm of JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER).

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For destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, &c.

Special advantages which the sale of the "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c.
2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.
3. We pay carriage on six 1-gall. tins, or on four 2-gall. tins, and on 10 galls. and upwards, in drums and casks, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.
4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/2½ per gallon.

TESTIMONIALS received from Mr. HEAD, Crystal Palace; Mr. IRWIN LYNCH, Cambridge Botanic Gardens; and others

THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS & EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

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The strongest non-poisonous disinfectant known. All chemists should sell the Carboline disinfectants, as they are in good demand, and leave a large profit to the Retailer.

Correspondence invited. Chemists would do well to write us before stocking any Disinfectants.

HENRY ELLISON, F.C.S., THE DISINFECTANTS CHEMICAL WORKS, CLECKHEATON, YORKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1873.

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POWDERS, ACIDS, FLUIDS, SOAPS, &c.

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Wholesale and Export Disinfectant Manufacturers, HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Manufacturers of Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammon., Soldering Solution, &c., and Preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

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FOR

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

HANDBILLS, WITH NAME & ADDRESS, SUPPLIED GRATIS.

50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.

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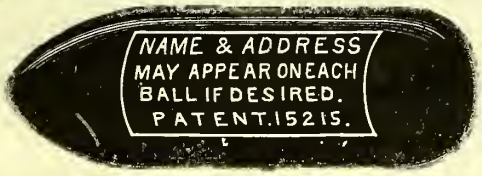
THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

Elegant Veterinary Pharmacy.



Elegant Veterinary Pharmacy.

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No. 4.—**Alterative Balls**, 2/ per doz.
Per gross
℞ Aloes Barb. .. .. 1½ dram 20/
Antim. Tart. .. .. 1 dram
Saponis .. .. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commnn. Q.S.

No. 22.—**Anodyne Balls**, 4/6 per doz.
℞ Pulv. Opii .. .. 1 dram 45/
Chlorat. Hydrat. .. 1 dram
Ammon. Carb. .. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 5.—**Astringent Balls**, 2/ per doz.
℞ Ext. Catechn .. .. 1 dram 20/
Pulv. Cinnamomi .. 1 dram
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 12.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz.
℞ Aloes Barb. .. .. 1½ dram 20/
Antim. Tart. .. .. ½ dram
Potass. Nit. .. .. ½ dram
Antim. Sulph. .. .. 1 dram
Pulv. Resinæ .. .. ½ dram
„ Pip. Cayenne .. 1 scruple
„ Gentian. .. .. 1 dram
Sapo. Mollis .. .. 1 dram
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 23.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz.
Formula as No. 12. Aloes omitted. 20/

No. 6.—**Cordial Balls**, 2/ per doz.
℞ Pulv. Zingib. .. .. 3 drams 20/
„ Gentian. .. .. 3 drams
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 7.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.
℞ Aloes Barb. .. .. 1 dram 20/
Pulv. Digitalis .. .. ½ dram
Potass. Nit .. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 16.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.
℞ Ext. Belladon. .. .. ½ dram 20/
Aloes Barb. .. .. 1 dram
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 17.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.
℞ Ext. Belladon. .. .. ½ dram 20/
Camphoræ .. .. ½ dram
Pulv. Digitalis .. .. ½ dram
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commnn. Q.S.

No. 21.—**Cough Balls (Chlorodyne)** 3/3 per doz.
℞ Chlorodynum .. .. 2 drams 33/
Ext. Belladonnæ .. ½ dram
Camphoræ .. .. ½ dram
Mass. Commnn. Q.S.

Maidenhead.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to say that the Duraplastic Balls supplied to me by your firm answer all the advantages claimed for them.

I am, yours faithfully,
J. F. SIMPSON, F.R.C.V.S.

Grantham Veterinary Infirmary.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have used Wyleys & Co.'s Patent Duraplastic Horse Balls for some considerable time. I have found them universally efficacious, pleasant to administer, quick in action, and in every way preferable to the old-fashioned paper-covered bolus of our forefathers.

BEN. H. RUSSELL, F.R.C.V.S.

Stratford-on-Avon.

Sirs,—I can testify to the thorough therapeutic action of your patent Duraplastic Balls, and I prefer them to the old-fashioned balls on account of their easiness to deliver to the patient, and also of their remaining of the proper consistency, which I consider most beneficial.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
JNO. JAS. CROWHURST, M.R.C.V.S.L.

Hertford Street, Coventry.

Dear Sirs,—I think the Duraplastic Horse Balls a very good invention. They save no end of trouble, and are always clean, keep well, and act satisfactorily. The Physic Balls I find very reliable. You asked me some time ago about some Physic Balls, and as I have not had occasion to blame any I have used for non-acting, I thought I would just mention the fact.

Yours faithfully,
WM. DALE, M.R.C.V.S.

From T. Blakeway & Son,
Veterinary Surgeons, Stourbridge.

Dear Sirs,—We should be obliged if you would kindly forward us at your earliest convenience five gross of your Patent Duraplastic Physic Balls. The coating of these balls we consider a very elegant preparation, and from its smoothness, coupled with the shape in which the balls themselves are made up, we find them particularly easy of administration, and the chances of their being coughed back are reduced to a minimum.

Faithfully yours,
JAMES BLAKEWAY.

West Bromwich.

Gentlemen,—I have been using your Duraplastic Horse Balls for several months, and am very pleased with them. I find that to a single-handed practitioner they are invaluable.

Yours truly,
HARVEY COLLETT, M.R.C.V.S.

No. 8.—**Diuretic Balls.** 1/9 doz.
Per gross.
℞ Pulv. Resin. .. .. 2½ drams 18/
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2½ drams
Sapo. Q.S.

9.—**Fever Balls.** 2/ doz.
℞ Antim. Tart. .. .. ½ dram 20/
Camphoræ .. .. ½ dram
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 1.—**Physic Balls.** 2/ doz.
Aloes Barb. .. .. 4 drams 20/

No. 2.—**Physic Balls.** 2/6 doz.
Aloes Barb. .. .. 5 drams 25/

No. 3.—**Physic Balls.** 2/9 doz.
Aloes Barb. .. .. 6 drams 27

No. 18.—**Physic Balls.** 3/ doz.
Aloes Barb. .. .. 7 drams 30/

No. 19—**Physic Balls.** 3/6 doz.
Aloes Barb. .. .. 8 drams 36/

No. 15.—**Stimulating Balls.** 2/ doz.
℞ Ammon. Carb. .. .. 2 drams 20/
Aloes Barb. .. .. 1 dram
Pulv. Gentian. .. .. 2 drams
„ Zingib. .. .. 1 dram
Camphoræ .. .. ½ dram
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 24.—**Stimulating Balls.** 2/ doz.
Formula as No. 15. Aloes omitted 20/

No. 10.—**Tonic Balls.** 2/ doz.
℞ Ferri Sulph. Pur. .. 1½ dram 20/
Pulv. Zingib. .. .. 1½ dram
Ext. Gentian. .. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 11.—**Tonic Balls.** 1/9 doz.
℞ Cupri Sulph. .. .. 1 dram 18/
Pulv. Zingib. .. .. 1 dram
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 20.—**Tonic Balls (Quinine).** 2/9 doz.
℞ Quininæ Sulph... .. 1 scr. 27/
Ferri Sulph. Pur. .. 1½ dram
Pulv. Zingib. .. .. 1½ dram
Ext. Gentian. .. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 13.—**Worm Balls.** 2/6 doz.
℞ Calomel .. .. .. 2 scr. 25/
Aloes Barb. .. .. 3 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 14.—**Worm Balls.** 5/ doz.
℞ Aloes Barb. .. .. 2 drams 50/
Ferri Sulph. .. .. 2 drams
Antim. Tart. .. .. 2 drams
Ol. Filicis Maris .. 1 dram
Syrup. Q.S.

These Balls are specially adapted for export; and their sale is steadily increasing abroad, in India, Australia, Egypt, &c.

PRIVATE FORMULÆ.—WYLEYS (LIMITED) will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes or modifications of the Veterinary Pharmacopœia formulæ, also to model and coat any masses which may be entrusted to them. Arrangements can also be made to have the name of the Chemist upon each Ball if desired, upon orders of two gross of assorted Balls.

All Balls are packed in boxes of one dozen. Samples forwarded free on application.

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Branch House—52 Moor Street, BIRMINGHAM.

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TERMS.

In 6d. Bottles (attractive label in 6 colours), 3/6 per doz.; 39/ per gross.
HANDBILLS, SHOW CARDS, &c., with all orders.
In Bulk, 9d. per lb.; 70/ per cwt.

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We can supply 6d. Bottles with special wording on labels, as "Smith's Herb Beer Extract," &c. Labels in colours. Price 39/ per gross nett.

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HERBS IN PACKETS.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

See that every Packet you get bears the Trade Mark—WINGED LION.

The WINGED LION Sweet Herbs gained the only Prize Medal for Purity at the

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STICKY FLY PAPERS.
ARE BEYOND ALL PRAISE.

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GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock in London or direct from the Works.

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MINERAL WATER BOTTLES
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WEED KILLER
IS THE BEST KNOWN.
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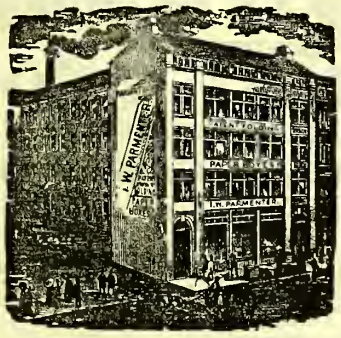

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Will purify and beautify the Teeth with a pearly whiteness; polish the enamel; prevent tartar; destroy all living germs, and keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and fragrance. Non-gritty, and absolutely pure and harmless to use. Price One Shilling, in handsome Enamel Box.

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CONCENTRATED Egg Julep, 2/6, 5/-, 10/6.
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Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

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(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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BEST AND SAFEST DENTIFRICE.

Be particular to observe that the Registered Trade Mark and the name "OSCAR SUTTON & CO." are stamped on all that are genuine, as worthless imitations are in the market.

Wholesale: Of all the Leading Houses, and of

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For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.
PACKED IN CASES—
One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order that every chemist may handle them, I will send half-dozen (assorted), post paid, for 6*d.*

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TOM BROOKS'S "SWEET MAY BLOSSOM,"

A New, Sweet, Disinfecting, Solid Perfume, packed in a fancy Japanese basket. The latest, sweetest, and most lasting Bouquet. Contains Eucalyptus and Pine Oils, and will retain its disinfecting properties for years.

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N.B.—I still continue to supply Recipes, Formulæ. Detailed Lists Free.—*See* Exchange Column, &c.

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The teats are seamless, and always retain their proper shape.
THE CHILD CANNOT POSSIBLY IMBIBE AIR.

All Patterns may now be had, fitted with Marriott's New Patent Ring Socket, No. 17,135,

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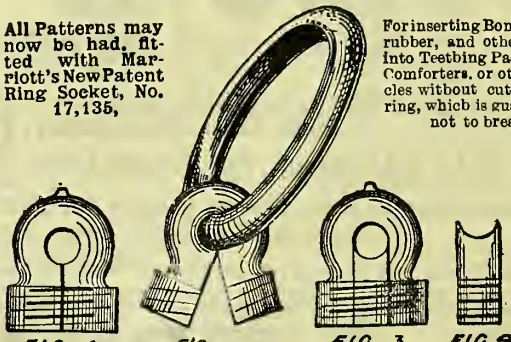

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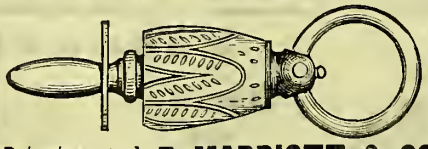

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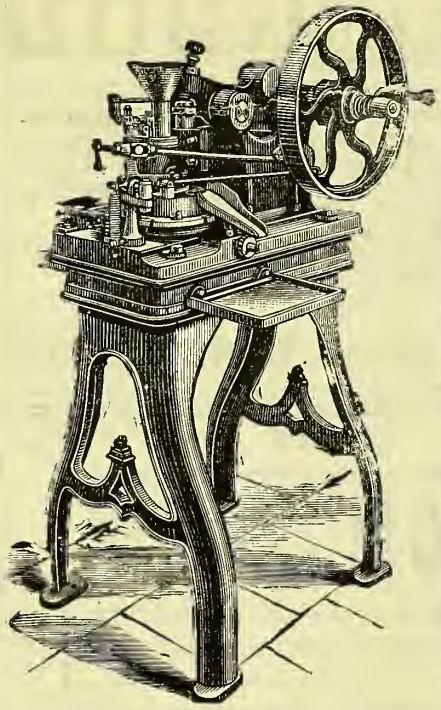

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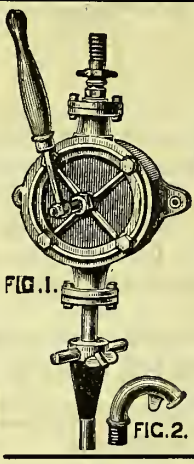

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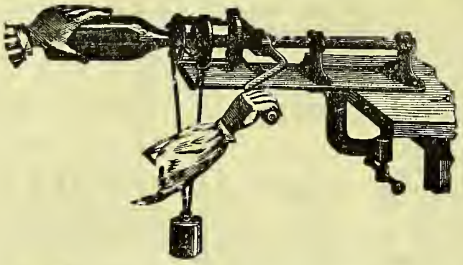
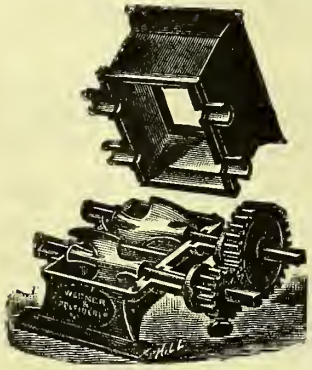


Can be fixed to any Counter. A single pull of the lever is sufficient to fix the Capsule.

[1

Patentee—C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C.



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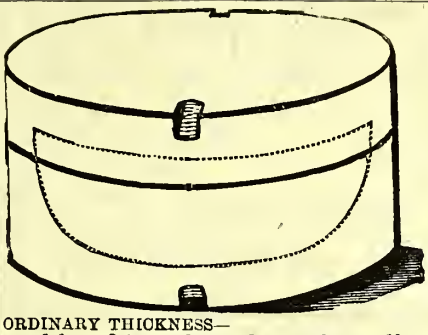

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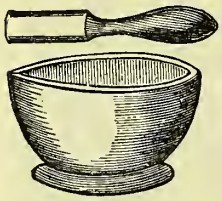

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In Tins—1*d.*, 7/- gross. Stone Bottles—1*d.*, 8/- gross; 3*d.*, 2/- dozen; 6*d.*, 4/- dozen; 1*s.*, 7/- dozen. It is sure to please and increase your trade.

Every Chemist should send for Sample order, 6 dozen assorted as required, Carriage Paid, P.O.O. or Cheque, payable to

FLESHER RAYBOULD, REFORM WORKS, DUDLEY.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

TRADE MARKS & DESIGNS Registered.

ADVICE and FULL PARTICULARS FREE from

J. B. FLEURET, 22 GLASSHOUSE STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON.

Oppositions conducted and defended. Searches made. PATENTS NEGOTIATED.

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FIRST EXTRACT

LEMON OIL,

Absolutely pure. Nothing finer imported.

5/- per lb. c.i.f. Hull, London, or Liverpool, delivered as required up to June, 1893.

MARK LEWIG, 23 Old Corn Exchange, MANCHESTER, and in LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

DIRECT AGENT FOR LARGEST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

S.V.R. In 40-gallon returnable iron casks, pure tinned, with screw bungs, interchangeable brass taps and spanners for opening. Farina, Dextrine, Glucose, Alcohol absolut., Fusel Oil, Pear Oil, Lime-Seda-Lead-Acetates, Verdigris, Acetic Acid, Wood Naphtha, Charcoal, Ammonia liquid 880-900, anhydrous Sodium Sulphide, Bromides, Iodides, Chloralhydrate, Boracic Acid, Sulphate of Copper, Permanganate of Potash, Ol. Caryophyll., Menth. Pip., Pini, Juniperi.

HUGO LORENZ, 7, 8 Idol Lane, LONDON, E.C.

See "Chemist and Druggist," March 21, 1892, page 120.

THOMAS PALFREE, (ESTABLISHED 1872.)

SHOP-FITTER, SHOWCASE AND CABINET MAKER, &c.

HOCKLEY MILLS & CHERRY PLACE, NOTTINGHAM.

Special attention given to the fitting-up of Chemist and Drug Stores. Testimonials on application from leading Chemists in all parts of the Kingdom.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES SUPPLIED.

AS A POLISH THE CLEANEST, BRIGHTEST, AND BEST.

PYN-KA

THE POLISHING TABLET (Unsurpassed). AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

Cleans with a Brilliant Polish Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold, White and other Metal, Electroware, Glassware, and other domestic articles. For Restaurants, Hotels, Bars, and Bicyclists.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A LADY.—"Your 'PYN-KA' Sample is the best I have tried, and we shall use no other cleaning preparation in our house. It will, I am convinced, supersede all other Polishing Pastes."

For Wholesale Terms apply to the Sole Vendors— THE PYN-KA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, 41 LORD ST., LIVERPOOL.

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S. V. METH.

JONES & COMPANY
COPPERFIELD ROAD
LONDON, E.
LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,
ALLHALLOWS' LANE & BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for **S.V.R.** Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

JAMES BURROUGH

FINE PORT (without tannin)
FINE SHERRY (for Medicinal uses, &c.)
FINE MALAGA (for Steel Wine, &c.)
FINE BURGUNDY (for Invalids)
S.V.R. *and Methylated Spirit at lowest present prices.*

CALE ST. DISTILLERY

All at Lowest Prices and specially recommended.

CHELSEA

ALLCHIN'S SMELLING SALTS.

The increasing demand for these celebrated Smelling Salts has induced the Proprietor to bring them out in a more portable and elegant form than hitherto supplied. The New-shaped Bottles will be found well worth the attention of the Trade.

WHITE FLINT GLASS, Handsomely Cut, 4 Sizes, Retail 6d. 1/6, 2/-, 2/6
" " " Watch Shape, for the Pocket, 3 Sizes, Retail.. .. .. 1/-, 1/6, 2/-

ALFRED ALLCHIN'S PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

SMELLING SALTS.—The MONOCARBONATE OF AMMONIA, manufactured by ALFRED ALLCHIN, is the Neutral Salt so much valued for the preparation of Smelling Salts. It retains its pungency as long as any Salt remains. 1-lb. bottles, 2*s.* 8*d.* each.

LIQ. AMMON. ODORIF., or VOLATILE ESS., for Allchin's Ammon. Monocarb. In Stoppered Bottles, 4-oz., 1*s.* 8*d.* 8-oz. 3*s.*; 16-oz., 6*s.* each.

PUNGENTS, with handsome Cut Stoppers, filled with Allchin's Smelling Salts, 8*s.* per doz.; retail, 1*s.*

OL. ROSÆ. CONCENT.—One ounce of this Concentrated Solution of Anchusine, mixed with two pounds of Oil will give it the usual colour; it is also admirably adapted for colouring Pomades, Lip Salve, Camphor Balls, &c. 4*s.* per lb.

OL. FLAV. CONC.—One ounce, added to two pounds of Pomade, will give the usual golden colour, which is permanent. 4*s.* per lb.

Sole Proprietors—
W. BUSH & CO. (late Allchin), Chemists, 94 Richmond Road, Barnsbury, LONDON.
TO BE HAD OF ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

TIDMAN'S SPECIALITIES.

Readily Saleable by all Chemists and Druggists. 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

£5 orders carriage paid.	Retail at	Price to the Trade.
Tidman's Sea Salt, in Cardboard Packets ..	.. 1½*d.*..	per gross 12/3
" " Linen Bags	.. 1*d.* ..	" 8/3
" " 3-lb. Boxes	.. 8*d.* ..	per doz. 5/4
" " 7-lb. "	.. 1/2 ..	" 10/9
" " 14-lb. "	.. 2/3 ..	" 19/9
dman's Sea Soap, Tablets, in Boxes of 1 doz.	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
" Tooth Soap " " " ..	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
" Carbolic Tooth Powder " ..	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
" Cucumber and Glycerine " ..	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
" " " " ..	.. 1/0 ..	" 7/0
" Cucumber and Glycerine Soap, Boxes 1 doz.	4*d.* ..	" 2/0
" Carbolic Disinfecting Powder, in Tins	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
Corn Selvent, 1 doz. on Card	.. 4*d.* ..	" 2/4
Tidman's Cucumber and Glycerine Jelly ..	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
Wesley's Petroleum Pomade	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/0

£5 orders carriage paid.	Retail at	Price to the Trade.
Wesley's Petroleum Pomade	.. 1/0 ..	per doz. 6/0
" Carbolic Toilet Soap Tablets, in tinfoil	.. 2*d.* ..	" 1/6
" Coal Tar Soap " "	.. 2*d.* ..	" 1/6
" Carpet Soap	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
" Furniture Polish..	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/0
" " "	.. 1/0 ..	" 6/0
" Linen Glaze, in envelopes	.. 1*d.* ..	" 8*d.*
" " " "	.. 3*d.* ..	" 1/6
" " " in tins	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/0
" Sewing Machine Oil	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/3
White's Glycerine Jelly, in Screw Cap Bottles..	.. 3*d.* ..	" 1/10
" " " " " ..	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
" " " " " ..	.. 1/0 ..	" 7/0
" Glycerine and Honey Jelly " " ..	.. 6*d.* ..	" 3/6
" " " " " ..	.. 1/0 ..	" 7/0

TIDMAN & SON, 19 & 21 WILSON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Also of Maw's, Newbery's, Barclay's, Sanger's, and the other Wholesale Houses.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists in every part of the world, 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Prevents the hair from falling off.
Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR
Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.
Is NOT a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin, or even white linen.
Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. PRICE 3s. 6d.

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THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER may now be obtained in New York from the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG Co., 217 Fulton Street, and all Druggists.

FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World.
Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
Removes all traces of Tobacco-smoke.
Is perfectly harmless and delicious to the Taste.
Is partly composed of Honey, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants.

Of all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only, in glass jars. Price 1s.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, LIM.

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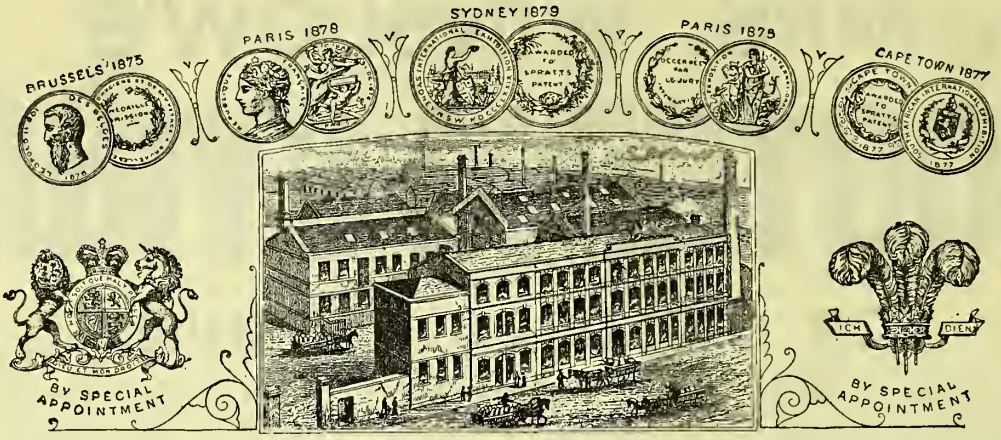

TELEGRAMS' SPRATTS LONDON."

MEMO FROM

SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

Henry Street, BERMONDSEY ST. LONDON, S.E. July 23rd, 1892.

Gentlemen,

You will find our medicines well worth your special attention, as they are always reliable, being made on scientific lines (no quackery). As a large section of the public now take a keen interest in Dogs, our goods lead to business for the other articles you sell.

We shall be happy to forward you a supply of our handy little pamphlets on canine diseases for distribution, also to quote terms,

Yours faithfully,

SPRATTS PATENT LIMITED.